The Waynesburg Republican.

JAS. E. SAYERS, FIRMNESS IS THE RIGHT AS GOD GIVES US TO SEE THE RIGHT.—*Lincoln.* EDITOR AND PUBLISHER.

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Terms of Publication.

THE WAYNESBURG REPUBLICAN, Office in Sayers' building, east of the Court House, is published every Wednesday morning, at **$2** per annum, IN ADVANCE, or **$2 50** if not paid within the year. **All subscription accounts must be settled annually.** No paper will be sent out of the State unless paid for IN ADVANCE, and all such subscriptions will invariably be discontinued at the expiration of the time for which they are paid.

Communications on subjects of local or general interest are respectfully solicited. To ensure attention favors of this kind must invariably be accompanied by the name of the author, not for publication, but as guaranty against imposition.

All letters pertaining to business of the office must be addressed to the Editor.

Terms of Advertising AND JOB WORK.

ADVERTISEMENTS inserted at **$1 50** per square for three insertions, or less, and **50 cents** per square for each additional insertion; (ten lines or less of this type counted a square). All transient advertisements to be paid for in advance.

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JOB PRINTING of every kind in Plain and Fancy colors; Hand-bills, Blanks, Cards Pamphlet &c., of every variety and style, printed at the shortest notice. The REPUBLICAN OFFICE has just been re-fitted, and every thing in the Printing line can be executed in the most artistic manner and at the lowest rates.

Poetry.

A KISS.

There's something in a kiss,
Though I cannot reveal it;
Which never comes amiss—
Not even when we steal it!

We cannot taste a kiss,
And sure we cannot view it;
But is there not a bliss
Conf'aunlented through it?

I'm well convinced there is,
A certain something in it—
For though a simple kiss,
We wisely strive to win it.

Yet, there's something in a kiss;
If nothing else would prove it,
It might be proved alone by this—
All honest people love it!

Original.

No. 11. For the REPUBLICAN.

PRISON LIFE.

BY A PRISONER.

Now commenced a system of treatment that was worse than we received at Andersonville. Our food had to be furnished by the surrounding country, and considering that it was already drained to support the rebel army, it looked like starvation. And it did approach very near it. Our rations were divided by the spoonful. I find in my diary the following note of our rations: "Half a pint of coarse meal and four spoonfuls of beans." "One and a half hard tack, four spoonfuls of meal and a little molasses." "A pint of meal." "One pint of rice." Remember these were rations for twenty-four hours. Did ever prisoners suffer more than we? It was with us one continued hungering. We lay down to sleep and dreamed of delicious food brought almost to our lips, but some rude hand would snatch it away, and we awakened to stern realities. Every one felt he was slowly starving. Nothing but the most determined courage kept us alive. So soon as one lost hope, in that moment he commenced to die.

On Sunday the 21 of October, we all were put into a new prison that had been made by the slaves. This was a little better, as there was plenty of wood and water, though the inevitable swamp and black ditch were there to breed fevers and all pestilence. I never so near gave up all hope as when the gates were closed upon us. It seemed to shut out every ray of light from the north-land—"God's country," we called it. I do not remember the name of the officer in charge of us. *One* officer I remember—Barritt, the red-headed fiend of Florence. May God have mercy on his soul, for he was killed ere the war closed. Such a systematic wretch I never saw. He never came into the prison without a revolver, with which he drove the miserable captives around. Satan's language was outdone in his epithets. "Booting" sick men was a pleasant exercise with him. His acts were reported to the commander, but no notice was taken of them. Gen Winder came in once, but he would do nothing.

Another evil was the brutality of some of our own men. The strong robbed the weak and there was no redress. Even the police could not wholly restrain the crime. The Irish were the most cruel in their tyranny. One especially, Stanton, was worse than Barritt. He killed two prisoners, I think, while in prison. After his release he was sent to the Rip-Raps. It was unusual for him to pass a day without whipping some weak or sick prisoner. But one day he met his match. He was about to whip a man, when Barritt pulled out his revolver and putting it to the Irishman's head, told him to "go ahead!" but he did'nt.

Those prisoners who obtained paroles to work about the prison, sometimes took the opportunity to escape. When caught the usual punishment was hanging by the thumbs. Is there a more fiendish torture? Several times did the prison ring with their screams for mercy.

It was now getting cold and no clothes were given to us to keep death in this new form away. A lot of clothes did come from the Sanitary Commission North; but half of it was kept by the rebels. The rest was distributed to the most needy. I tore my shirt to get a new one, but failed and had to mend my old one. I never washed my clothes in three months. To have done so would have torn them in pieces.

Every morning at sunrise we were called up by a drum and made to stand shivering for fifteen minutes till roll-call was over. About once a week the whole camp would be moved to one side of the ditch and after staying two or three hours, would march back again and be counted.

On Sunday the 20th of November, we drew the usual rations in the evening—a pint and a half of meal. The next day some prisoners escaped—a privilege they had—and the rebels refused to issue any rations. It also commenced to rain and be cold. We thought we would get something the next day; but no, nothing, not even the usual scanty meal was given us. It seemed as if they would starve us all at one fell sweep. The next day, Wednesday, we waited, almost insane, till night, and then a small amount of meal was given us. Think of that, ye who lived in luxury while the war raged! Can you imagine how we seized that morsel of food, fought over it like beasts, and ate it almost raw? In those three days many died solely from the want of food. Did the rebels have any humanity? All this time, too, the store-house outside was crammed with provisions. Talk of the civilization of the nineteenth century!

Many of the men became insane from the want of food and from the force of their surroundings. That prison cannot be pictured. As I write the whole scene rises in my mind, but words fail to describe it. It almost made me a Universalist. Surely if there has ever been a hell on earth, it was there. There will be a fearful reckoning at the judgment day for the deeds done in that prison pen.

At last the 8th of November came, and we knew the fate of our nation was to be decided by the ballot in the North. Our hearts were anxious. We knew if McClelland was elected, we would be released. We knew if Lincoln was re-elected, we might never see home. *The rebels were all in favor of McClelland.* They said if he would carry the North, the South would at once gain her independence. They urged the prisoners to take a vote on the two candidates. Black beans were the ballots for Lincoln, white ones for McClelland. Result—five black to one white, and chagrin to the rebels.

STEREOTYPING NEWSPAPERS.

Few persons are aware of the fact that our principal morning journals *are not printed directly from the type,* but from stereotypes taken from the regular forms. The whole time consumed in making the plates of the four pages is about twenty minutes. It is accomplished thus: each page is made up in a separate form on a table in size and hight expressly adapted for the purpose; the legs of this table are furnished with castors, and as soon as the form is locked the table is rolled into the stereotype room. The form is then removed to the moulding table; the latter has a hollow iron bed the cavity of which is filled with steam, as heat is one of the requirements in facilitating the operation. After the right temperature is attained, the form is removed again to the imposing table and two or three sheets of a kind of paper is laid over the face of the type, and they are then beaten down with a brush in the same manner that printers proceed in taking a brush proof. The forat is then again carefully slid up on the moulding table, another and heavier sheet of paper is placed over the first; this is covered with a wet blanket, the whole slipped under the press attached to the moulding table, and the power applied. This is done almost instantly, when the form is again run out, and the paper peeled off is a complete matrix of the whole form. A preparation of French chalk is now applied to the surface of the paper, when it is placed into the mould, and the hot metal poured against it, and the plate almost instantly formed. It is now removed to the planer, is cut, routed and justified, and in a few minutes is on its way to the press-room. These plates are cut in the exact form required for a cylinder press, and are about half an inch in thickness.—*Northender.*

HENRY WARD BEECHER, having been asked for his opinion about novel reading, has given it. He asserts that "Protestant Christendom is not united on any other practical question more entirely than on the propriety of reading fiction." In proof of this startling position he instances the approval given to the parables of the Gospels, Milton's poems, the "Pilgrim's Progress," and Pollock's "Course of Time." He next says it is impossible to lay down any general rule as to how much time should be given to novel reading. But he thinks it certain that novels should not be made "the staple of reading." On the contrary, he would have them bear the same proportion to the whole amount of one's reading that pepper does to one's food, or sugar to one's drink. He is ready to admit, however, that novels are useful in implanting a taste for reading, and that "Miss Austen's works, Miss Edgeworth's tales, Miss Sedgwick's novels, Walter Scott's matchless romances, contain as good matter as is to be found in sermons, essays, histories or poems." He says nothing about Dicken's works.

THE KU-KLUX.

The Mystery Unveiled. Expose by the Supreme Grand Cyclops—How Judge Lewis was to be Hung—Diabolical Arrangements of the Assassination Committee—Signs, Secrets, Symbols and Scimitars.

It will be recollected that a den of the Ku-Klux Klan was recently broken up in Memphis by the police, and that the rebel papers of that city tried hard to make it appear that the organization was not connected with the Ku-Klux, but was an innocent assemblage. Jack Campbell, formerly city editor of the *Avalanche*, and "Grand Cyclops" of the den, however, came out in a card in which he denied the truth of the apologists' version of the case, and declared plainly that the object of the association was assassination. Since the appearance of the card the Memphis *Appeal*—Albert Pike's organ—published a manifesto signed by sixteen of the men arrested, in which they professed entire innocence of the designs attributed to them by Campbell; said that they were "religiously educated," etc. To establish his veracity, Campbell furnished the following detailed account of the organization and projects of the fiendish conspiracy to the Memphis *Bulletin*, of Friday last. We bespeak for it a careful reading:

The *Appeal* has, from time to time, since the unfortunate publication of the card of the religiously trained, but lying "Sixteen," taken occasion to deny the truth of my statement, and to cast personal reflections upon me. For the latter I have no concern, knowing that if every asserted fact was true, that even then my character would bear favorable contrast with that of more than one *attache* of that unscrupulous sheet. So much for the personal, now for the facts. I never charged that the organization with which I was arrested was a Ku-Klux one, but I did charge that it was a band of men, all the way from nineteen years to beyond middle age, banded together for the purpose of assassinating men who had rendered themselves objectionable to them. True, the fact is undeniable that most of the men arrested were young, and all the indiscreet signers of the "card" were such, but behind these are a number of other men who have not as yet joined in the assault upon me, and whose names I do not consider would be honorable to bring into the matter. It is unnecessary for me to go over the ground already covered in my first communication, except so reiterate that every assertion made then is strictly true. The association at the time of the arrest consisted of about thirty-five members, nearly all of whom had numbers.

The officers were all duly sworn in upon the skull, and I immediately assumed command of the organization as Supreme Cyclops, and gave the members present a lecture in regard to caution and secrecy.

A. C. Ferguson, all the time prominent, then moved that the masks and badges should be procured, and that at our next meeting all should be suitably clothed. The meeting then dispersed, the members disappearing two at a time, at intervals of five minutes. During this meeting much hard language, and threats for the future in regard to "getting away" with several obnoxious individuals was indulged in, in which I took my share, being as bitter, if not more so, than any of them and not a word of protest was made by any of the religiously nurtured young men against the objects of the organization, A. C. Ferguson in particular, being most blood thirsty inclined.

At the next meeting (the Thursday following) about twenty-five members were present, and again A. C. Ferguson, the *portege* of the *Appeal*, loomed up, and moved the appointment of the celebrated "Assassination Committee," (a nice appendage for a base ball or a glee club, truly.) His motion was seconded and against my protest and the protest of most of the older-headed members it was carried, some of the religious-nurtured *youths* actually cheering. Ferguson's motion was the that committee should consist of seven: This was lost, but the motion was again renewed, and after I had submitted it to the members, I called Mr. T. L. Risk to the chair, spoke to the question, and told them that if such a thing was carried through at all, that the committee was too large; the men selected would not feel like placing their lives in the hands of more persons than was necessary, and that when the selection was made, it should be done by placing the numbers of all members in a hat, and that the first three drawn out should be the men—insisting, however, that if such a thing was done that I should be placed at the head of it, for the purpose of controlling it and saving the hot headed fools, who were bent upon their own destruction. This was done, and N. T. Reeves, E. M. Haley and J. W. Dashiel selected as said committee, the "religious-nurtured" Mr. A. C. Ferguson insisting that when any "work" was to be done that he should have a chance, and volunteering to take the place of any man. He could get no chance, not a man on the committee being willing to trust him. The first man nominated was Judge William Hunter, and this was also done by the "religiously nurtured" Ferguson. The Judge's name I protested against being entered in the race stating that my position and feeling towards him had been misconstrued and any interference with him I would consider "personal," and that they had no business to molest the Judge. This saved the "old lady," and her name was allowed to be dropped. I could not allow any such attempt upon the venerable dame. In quick succession the names of Barbour Lewis, Col. Beaumont, P. D. Beecher, M. T. Ryder, A. P. Burditt, Reuel Hough, Wickerham, F. W. Louis, Judge Waldron, Bob Church and Ed. Shaw were put in nomination. Had I not shut down on the nominations there is no telling how many more would have been made. Barbour Lewis, however beat them all.

The result of the election was well received, and all were pleased, although they had to concede the defeat of some favorite candidates. Who the individual votes were cast for I do not know, except my own. It was then moved that each member should be assessed a certain amount to detray the incidental expenses of carrying out the object of the committee, and the meeting adjourned, the members leaving the hall in the usual manner, in pairs and at five minute intervals.

Before adjourning, however, a meeting of the "Assassination Committee" was called for noon next day, and they met in a building not a hundred miles from Jefferson street, and proceeded to discuss how it was best to manipulate "old Unctious," as I used to call him in reportorial days. The committee was divided into sub-committees, and from 2 o'clock that afternoon until the next morning Barbour Lewis was shadowed but his shadow had strict instructions from me to commit no overt act until authorized. Had it not been for that, Lewis' hands would now be out of the County Treasury. Various plans were suggested, the rope, the dagger and the pistol, and one of the committees appointed was for the selection of a suitable tree on which to hang the object of the enmity of this "Base ball or Glee Club." It was selected, and I will also tell you, Messrs. Editors, where it is situated. In rear of the Catholic grave yard, and between Dunlap avenue and the Jewish Grave yard, on the left hand side going out of town towards the Jewish Cemetry, is a vacant lot of large dimentions, on which is now growing three trees, which form an irregular triangle, the trees being from twenty to thirty feet apart. It was the middle one of this trio, forming, as it were, the apex of the triangle, which these "religiously nurtured" young men, selected for my friend Barbour Lewis' benefit. On this tree, jutting toward the street comes out a limb square from the trunk: over this limb these religiously nurtured "sixteen" intended to have thrown a rope, and most religiously hung the gentleman. So you see, Mr. Editor, they had selected, through a member of your committee, the gallows tree, between two veritable places of skulls. I forgot to say in the proper place that the office of Mr. Lewis, on second street, was most critically examined by different members of the committee and at one time it was thought probable it would be a good place for a little quiet recreative strangulation. At the next meeting I told the "religiously nurtured" individuals that it was not safe to do anything of the kind because some of the members of the organization had been "talking too much with their mouths," and the fact of the existence of the society was known, and that I myself had been followed; as I thought for some time, by McCune and Hastings, two of Beaumont's detectives, and that I was satisfied that unless the utmost caution was preserved, we would be arrested, and some eight or ten of us came to the conclusion to withdraw from such indiscrete associates. I for one wish I had, for then I would never have had this most unpleasant duty to myself to perform. True to our instincts the unfortunate event happened, rendered doubly so by the foolishness of the "Sixteen" in following foolish counsels, in foolishly trying to fasten upon me the charge of "treason," when the burden of all my advice to them was secrecy, caution, and to trust no man in the organization that each and every one of us could not give our lives to. No man can be more sorry for the injury which may result from this communication. I am not responsible for it. On the Memphis *Daily Appeal* it should, must and shall rest. Had it pursued the sensible course of the *Avalanche*, and allowed, what I consider, the great misfortune of life (my association with such *thinys*) to remain in "the tomb of the Capulets," in which I had hoped it buried, no word would Beaumont have heard from me on the subject. I have done. I am responsible for my own acts, but acts of boy or sage shall never be saddled upon my shoulders without an indignant and energetic protest.

Yours,
JACK CAMPBELL.

"JOHNSON is now being weighed in the balance. If found wanting, the new President will also be Wade." Query, by a correspondent in Chicago *Journal*: "What is the object in re-weighing a good man—thats *bin weighed*—(Ben Wade)?"

IN Roxbury, Mass., a cradle and a coffin factory are located side by side. The name of the town may perhaps account for this coincidence, Rox standing for cradles and bury for the coffins.

GENERAL GRANT'S HABITS.

Interesting Reminiscences.

A lady, who was for three years of the war, connected with the Western Sanitary Commission, and who had abundant opportunity of judging for herself in regard to the character and ability of many of our Generals, writes to the Philadelphia *Press*. We quote the following from her letter:

During the entire campaign of the opening of the Mississippi it was my privelege to aid in caring for our noble patriots, both in hospitals and in camps, and I have been for weeks together where I saw General Grant daily, heard his name constantly, and never did I hear intemperance mentioned in connection with it. Facts are stubborn things. I will relate a few of the many that came directly to my own knowledge:

In the winter of 1862-3, when the army arrived at Memphis, after long weary marching, and trials that sicken the heart to think of, two-thirds of the officers and soldiers were in hospitals. General Grant was lying sick at the Gayoso Hotel. One morning Mrs. Grant came into the ladies' parlor, very much depressed, and said the medical director had just been to see Mr. Grant, and thought he would not be able to go any further if he did not stimulate. Said she: "And I cannot persuade him to do so, he says he will not die, and he will not touch a drop upon any consideration." In less than a week he was on board the advance boat on the way to Vicksburg.

Again a few months after I was on board the headquarters boat at Milliken's Bend, where quite a lively gathering of officers and ladies had assembled. Cards and music were the order of the evening. General Grant sat in the ladies' cabin, leaning upon a table covered with innumerable maps and routes to Vicksburg, wholly absorbed in contemplation of the great matter before him. He paid no attention whatever to what was going on around, neither did any one dare to interrupt him; for hours he sat thus, until the loved and lamented McPherson stepped up to him with a glass of liquor in his hand, and said: "General, this won't do, you are injuring yourself; join with us in a few toasts, and throw this burden off your mind." Looking up with a smile he replied, "Mac, you know your whisky won't help me to think; give me a dozen of the best cigars you can find, and, if the ladies will excuse me for smoking, I think by the time I have finished them I will have this job pretty nearly planned." Thus he sat; and, when the company retired we left him there, still smoking and thinking not having touched one drop of liquor.

When the army lay around Vicksburg during that long siege, the time that tried men's souls, I watched every movement it were possible for me to do, feeling almost certain that he would eventually succumb to the custom alas! too universal among the officers. I was in with a gentleman from Chicago, who while calling upon the General, remarked: "I have some very fine brandy upon the boat, and if you will send an orderly with me to the river, I will send you a case or two." "I am greatly obliged," replied the General, "but I do not use the article. I have a big job on hand, and though I shall win, I know I must do it with a cool head. Send all the liquor you intend for me to my hospital in the rear; I don't think a little will hurt the poor fellows down there."

At a celebration on the 22d of February, before the surrender of Vicksburg, while all around were drinking toasts in sparkling champagne, I saw General Grant push aside a glass of wine, and taking up a glass of Mississippi water, with the remark, "This suits the matter in hand," drank to the toast, "God gave us Lincoln and Liberty; let us fight for both."

PENDLETON SCHEME—WHAT IS IT?

What the Pendletonian Greenback scheme really is can be described by none so well as its supporters. We have said it was a scheme for flooding the country with paper issues which would speedily degenerate to worthless rags, destroy all values, prostrate credit and business and lead directly to repudiation. That this is its true meaning and intent, we call the Chicago *Times*—one of Pendleton's most energetic supporters—to prove:

"The first group contains the Cincinnati plan (*i.e.* the Pendleton scheme.) The grand feature of this scheme is what is called 'payment of the national debt in greenbacks.' It contemplates a new issue of greenbacks equal in amount to the bonds which it is proposed to redeem. Over twelve hundred millions of five-twenty bonds will become redeemable before 1872. Five hundred millions are redeemable now. The way to pay them, according to this plan, is to set the printing presses in motion. So long as the rags and lampblack hold out we will have no trouble in paying the bonds at maturity. When all have been *thus paid*, we shall have added to our paper money the trifling inflation of about $1,600,000,000, making, all told, a circulating medium of $2,200,000,000. Then we shall have what are called "good times," "splendid times." Wheat and greenbacks will be exchanged bushel for bushel. A barrel of whisky will be sold for two barrels of legal tenders. Collectors of Government revenue will go about with wagons having lofty and capacious receptacles on them, like those used in handling charcoal, and will gather in the public taxes with pitchforks. To levy $5 in gold will require one horse wagon load of greenbacks. But the government bonds will be *"paid."* The only question will be how to pay the government greenbacks. This is something the plan does not contemplate. Specie payments under it will be reached—*never!"*

Since the *Times* drew the above picture, it has swung around the circle and joined the ranks of the Pendletonians. But its definition of the universal Greenback scheme remains as correct as ever.

PAY YOUR SMALL DEBTS.

Pay your small debts. You do not know how much good is frequently accomplished by adopting this principle. It was honest old Ben Franklin, we believe, who, as a matter of experiment, followed up a small amount which he paid to a tradesman. In a very little while he ascertained that the money paid the tradesman had passed from hand to hand until the number of bills of nearly similar amount settled with it reached some fifteen or twenty. It may not be possible to do as Franklin did, and trace up the history of a small amount of money in the way of debt paying, but it may be set down as a fixed fact that the prompt payment of small debts is the initiative step toward paying cash for everything. Generally speaking these small debts are due to persons who need all the little capital they can command. To such, they are of immense importance; and it may be said of the person who allows these trifling obligations to remain unpaid, while having the means to discharge them, that he is not, in the true sense of the word, an honest man, unless, by express contract, a time for payment has been fixed, and that time not arrived. Pay your small debts, and your big ones too. If you would be happy and comfortable, sleep soundly, eat heartily, and enjoy that peace of mind which only men with good consciences are supposed to enjoy, pay your small debts.

TIME FOR CUTTING TIMBER.

We have often urged upon our readers the importance of cutting rail and other timber in the summer. Experiments of our own, and frequent observation, have satisfied us that soft wood, cut when the bark peels from it freely, and when it will rapidly season will last at least twice as long as winter or spring-cut timber. The latter seasons slowly and becomes partially sap rotten; the former dries thoroughly and hardens like horn. There may not be so much difference in the durability of hard timber when cut in the summer as in winter. William Cone of Michigan, says:

"In June, twenty-nine years ago, having need of a pair of bar posts, I had to cut a tree for that purpose. I cut a white oak, about two feet through at the butt, and split out a pair. The bark peeled off easily. I set them with the butt end in the ground. Now, that pair of posts have outlasted about three sets in other parts of my farm, and the rails split at that time are much better than many years after. Now, basswood rails split in the summer, when they will split easily, will outlast ordinary oak cut in the winter."—*Exchange.*

PEOPLE who indulge in the use of chocolate probably have no idea of what a disgusting mess they are finding so delicious. We know young ladies who would be shocked at the idea of using chewing gum, which is really no worse than chocolate. In the preparation of this condiment, cocoa nibs, sugar, fat, flour, sago meal, starch, arrow root, honey and molasses are used; of course this conglomeration does not retain the desired chocolate color, to obtain which venetian red, umber and the deadly poisonous metalic salts, cinnabar and red lead are employed; after this the fatty unctious taste of the original chocolate is lost, and must be obtained by mixing in tallow and hogs' lard. After all this is boiled and poured into moulds, and when cold it is "a dainty dish to set before a queen" or any of the young ladies who so "love chocolate."—*Somebody that don't like it.*

A TORRENT of criticism has been poured upon Henry Ward Beecher in consequence of his recent advocacy of the claims of Washington (Virginia,) College over which Gen. R. E. Lee presides. A lady who was ten years a member of Mr. Beecher's church, and has been a teacher of freedmen in the vicinity of Washington College, has published a very caustic letter upon her former pastor's recent proceeding. She relates her experience of General Lee's young gentlemen—brickbats and stones thrown into the windows of her school room, horrible serenades under her window at night, occasional admonitions on the street to take up her abode in the infernal regions, polite salutations as "damned Yankee bitch of a nigger teacher," and threats to burn the school house and home of those engaged in instructing the freedmen. These facts this lady avers, were perfectly known to Mr. Beecher, when he came forward to ask sympathy with the work of Robert E. Lee and help for the college under his charge.

WHAT A LITTLE BOY THOUGHT ABOUT THINGS.

I am a little boy about so many years old; I don't know whether I'm a good little boy, but I'm afraid not; for I sometimes do wicked things, and once I cut my sister's kitten's tail off with the chopping knife, and told her a big dog came along and bit it off and swallowed it down before kitty could say Jack Robinson; and sister said she was sorry, and it must have been a very naughty dog, but mother did not believe me, and said she was afraid I had told a lie, and I'm afraid I had. Then mother said there was a dreadful stage of sin, and then Bob hollered and said that he "guessed I was on it;" and then she whipped us and sent us to bed without any supper, but I didn't care for any supper, for they hadn't nothing but bread and butter and tea, and Bob and I got up, and he lifted me in at the pantry window, and we got a mince pie and a whole hat full of doughnuts, and they thought it was the cook that stole 'em, and sent her away the next day, and Bob said he was glad of it, for she didn't make good pies, and the doughnuts wasn't fried enough, and sometimes I do swear, for I said by golly the other day, and sister heard me and she told mother, and mother said I was a bad boy, and would bring her gray hairs to the grave, and she whipped me; but I don't think it did her gray hairs any good, and it hurt me, and when I got up stairs I said gosh darn it, but I said it so she didn't hear me, and when she asked me if I did not think I was wicked, I said I was afraid I was, and was sorry for it, and wouldn't do so any more, and then she said I was a good boy, and then told me about George Washington, who cut down the apple tree, and was caught at it, and said he did it with his little hatchet, just as though I hadn't heard all about it before, and didn't always think him a big stupid for cutting wood when they had a hired man about the house, and dullin' his little hatchet, and besides, it would have been a great deal jollier to let the apple trees be, so as he could have stole the apples off in the fall. I don't care if he was the father of his country, he wasn't smart, and I bet you the boys in our school would cheat him out of his eye-teeth swapping jack-knives, and I could lick him and hardly try, and I don't think he was very healthy either, for I never see a good boy that wasn't always sick and had the mumps and measles, and the scarlet fever, and wasn't a coughing all the while, and hadn't to take castor oil and could not eat cherries, and didn't have his head patted till his hair was rubbed off by everybody that came to his mother's, and be asked how old he was, and who died to save sinners, and what he'd been studying at school, and how far he'd got, and lots of conundrums, and have to say his catechism: no, I shouldn't like to be a good little boy, I just as lief be an angel and be done with it; I don't think I ever shall be a good little boy, and other people don't think so too, for I wasn't never called a good little boy, but once, and that was when my Uncle John asked me where I stood in my class, and I told him it was next to the head, and he said that was right and he gave me a quarter, and when he asked me how many boys were in the class, and I said there were only two, myself and a little girl, and then he wanted me to give him back his quarter, and I wouldn't and he ran after me and stumbled over a chair, and he broke his cane, and hurt himself, and he's been lame ever since, and I'm glad of it, for he isn't my father, and hasn't any right to lick me, for I get enough of that at home, and the quarter wasn't a good one either. I don't like Uncle John, and I guess he knows it, for he says I'm not like any of the family, and he says he expects I'll go to sea and be a pirate instead of a respectable member of society, and I should not wonder, for I'd rather be a pirate than a soap boiler like him. I don't care if he is rich it's a nasty business; and I shan't have to be a pirate either, for one can make lots of money without that; and they are always talking to me about being rich and respectable, and going to Congress and being President, and all that sort of thing; but I don't want to be President; there is Lincoln, he was President, and I guess he's sorry for it now; and there is Andy Johnson, I guess he don't like it much either; and a fellow doesn't have to be respectable to be a Congressman, for there's John Morrissy, and he has got nice curly hair and nice clothes, and he don't do any work either; oh, I know how things are done; but there's Bob callin' me, and we're goin' bird's nestin', for I know where there's a yaller bird's nest chuck full of eggs; mother says it is cruel, and the birds don't like it; that I wouldn't like to have my eggs stole if I was a bird, and I don't think I should; but I ain't a bird, you know, and that makes a difference, and if you want to print this you can, for next to being a stage-driver and a pirate, I'd like to be an editor, for you fellows don't have to tell the truth, and you can go to the circuses without payin'.

A SOUTHERN paper thinks it won't do to prove General Grant a fool and a drunkard, as if he is so proved it will be a decided reflection upon ex-rebel generals who were beat by him.

The Waynesburg Republican.

JAS. E. SAYERS, FIRMNESS IN THE RIGHT AS GOD GIVES US TO SEE THE RIGHT.—*Lincoln.* EDITOR AND PUBLISHER.

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Terms of Publication.

THE WAYNESBURG REPUBLICAN, Office in Sayers' building, east of the Court House, is published every Wednesday morning, at $2 per annum, IN ADVANCE, or $2 50 if not paid within the year. **All subscription accounts must be settled annually.** No paper will be sent out of the State unless paid for IN ADVANCE, and all such subscriptions will invariably be discontinued at the expiration of the time for which they are paid.

Communications on subjects of local or general interest are respectfully solicited. To ensure attention favors of this kind must invariably be accompanied by the name of the author, not for publication, but as guaranty against imposition.

All letters pertaining to business of the office must be addressed to the Editor

Terms of Advertising AND JOB WORK.

ADVERTISEMENTS inserted at $1 50 per square for three insertions, or less, and 50 cents per square for each additional insertion; (ten lines or less of this type counted a square). All transient advertisements to be paid for in advance.

BUSINESS NOTICES set under the head of local news will be charged invariably 10 cents a line for each insertion.

A liberal deduction made to persons advertising by the quarter, half-year or year. Special notices charged one-half more than regular advertisements.

JOB PRINTING of every kind in Plain and Fancy colors; Hand-bills, Blanks, Cards Pamphlet &c., of every variety and style, printed at the shortest notice. The REPUBLICAN OFFICE has just been re-fitted, and every thing in the Printing line can be executed in the most artistic manner and at the lowest rates.

Poetry.

A KISS.

There's something in a kiss,
Though I cannot reveal it;
Which never comes amiss—
Not even when we steal it!

We cannot taste a kiss,
And sure we cannot view it;
But is there not a bliss
Conhaunicated through it?

I'm well convinced there is,
A certain something in it—
For though a simple kiss,
We wisely strive to win it.

Yet, there's something in a kiss;
If nothing else would prove it,
It might be proved alone by this—
All honest people love it!

Original.

No. 11. For the REPUBLICAN.

PRISON LIFE.

BY A PRISONER.

Now commenced a system of treatment that was worse than we received at Andersonville. Our food had to be furnished by the surrounding country, and considering that it was already drained to support the rebel army, it looked like starvation. And it did approach very near it. Our rations were divided by the spoonful. I find in my diary the following note of our rations: "Half a pint of coarse meal and four spoonfuls of beans." "One and a half hard tack, four spoonfuls of meal and a little molasses." "A pint of meal." "One pint of rice." Remember these were rations for twenty-four hours. Did ever prisoners suffer more than we? It was with us one continued hungering. We lay down to sleep and dreamed of delicious food brought almost to our lips, but some rude hand would snatch it away, and we awakened to stern realities. Every one felt he was slowly starving. Nothing but the most determined courage kept us alive. So soon as one lost hope, in that moment he commenced to die.

On Sunday the 21 of October, we all were put into a new prison that had been made by the slaves. This was a little better, as there was plenty of wood and water, though the inevitable swamp and black ditch were there to breed fevers and all pestilences. I never so near gave up all hope as when the gates were closed upon us. It seemed to shut out every ray of light from the north-land—"God's country," we called it. I do not remember the name of the officer in charge of us. *One* officer I remember—Barritt, the red-headed fiend of Florence. May God have mercy on his soul, for he was killed ere the war closed. Such a systematic wretch I never saw. He never came into the prison without a revolver, with which he drove the miserable captives around. Satan's language was outdone in his epithets. "Booting" sick men was a pleasant exercise with him. His acts were reported to the commander, but no notice was taken of them. Gen Winder came in once, but he would do nothing.

Another evil was the brutality of some of our own men. The strong robbed the weak and there was no redress. Even the police could not wholly restrain the crime. The Irish were the most cruel in their tyranny. One especially, Stanton, was worse than Barritt. He killed two prisoners, I think, while in prison. After his release he was sent to the Rip-Raps. It was unusual for him to pass a day without whipping some weak or sick prisoner. But one day he met his match. He was about to whip a man, when Barritt pulled out his revolver and putting it to the Irishman's head, told him to "go ahead!" but he did'nt.

Those prisoners who obtained paroles to work about the prison, sometimes took the opportunity to escape. When caught the usual punishment was hanging by the thumbs. Is there a more fiendish torture? Several times did the prison ring with their screams for mercy.

It was now getting cold and no clothes were given to us to keep death in this new form away. A lot of clothes did come from the Sanitary Commission North; but half of it was kept by the rebels. The rest was distributed to the most needy. I tore my shirt to get a new one, but failed and had to mend my old one. I never washed my clothes in three months. To have done so would have torn them in pieces.

Every morning at sunrise we were called up by a drum and made to stand shivering for fifteen minutes till roll-call was over. About once a week the whole camp would be moved to one side of the ditch and after staying two or three hours, would march back again and be counted.

On Sunday the 20th of November, we drew the usual rations in the evening—a pint and a half of meal. The next day some prisoners escaped—a privilege they had—and the rebels refused to issue any rations. It also commenced to rain and be cold. We thought we would get something the next day; but no, nothing, not even the usual scanty meal was given us. It seemed as if they would starve us all at one fell sweep. The next day, Wednesday, we waited, almost insane, till night, and then a small amount of meal was given us. Think of that, ye who lived in luxury while the war raged! Can you imagine how we seized that morsel of food, fought over it like beasts, and ate it almost raw? In those three days many died solely from the want of food. Did the rebels have any humanity? All this time, too, the store-house outside was crammed with provisions. Talk of the civilization of the nineteenth century!

Many of the men became insane from the want of food and from the force of their surroundings. That prison cannot be pictured. As I write the whole scene rises in my mind, but words fail to describe it. It almost made me a Universalist. Surely if there has ever been a hell on earth, it was there. There will be a fearful reckoning at the judgment day for the deeds done in that prison pen.

At last the 8th of November came, and we knew the fate of our nation was to be decided by the ballot in the North. Our hearts were anxious. We knew if McClelland was elected, we would be released. We knew if Lincoln was re-elected, we might never see home. *The rebels were all in favor of McClelland.* They said if he would carry the North, the South would at once gain her independence. They urged the prisoners to take a vote on the two candidates. Black beans were the ballots for Lincoln, white ones for McClelland. Result—five black to one white, and chagrin to the rebels.

STEREOTYPING NEWSPAPERS.

Few persons are aware of the fact that our principal morning journals *are not printed directly from the type,* but from stereotypes taken from the regular forms. The whole time consumed in making the plates of the four pages is about twenty minutes. It is accomplished thus: each page is made up in a separate form on a table in size and hight expressly adapted for the purpose; the legs of this table are furnished with castors, and as soon as the form is locked the table is rolled into the stereotype room. The form is then removed to the moulding table; the latter has a hollow iron bed the cavity of which is filled with steam, as heat is one of the requirements in facilitating the operation. After the right temperature is attained, the form is removed again to the imposing table and two or three sheets of a kind of paper is laid over the face of the type, and they are then beaten down with a brush in the same manner that printers proceed in taking a brush proof. The form is then again carefully slid up on the moulding table, another and heavier sheet of paper is placed over the first; this is covered with a wet blanket, the whole slipped under the press attached to the moulding table, and the power applied. This is done almost instantly, when the form is again run out, and the paper peeled off is a complete matrix of the whole form. A preparation of French chalk is now applied to the surface of the paper, when it is placed into the mould, and the hot metal poured against it, and the plate almost instantly formed. It is now removed to the planer, is cut, routed and justified, and in a few minutes is on its way to the press-room. These plates are cut in the exact form required for a cylinder press, and are about half an inch in thickness.—*Northender.*

HENRY WARD BEECHER, having been asked for his opinion about novel reading, has given it. He asserts that "Protestant Christendom is not united on any other practical question more entirely than on the propriety of reading fiction." In proof of this startling position he instances the approval given to the parables of the Gospels, Milton's poems, the "Pilgrim's Progress," and Pollock's "Course of Time." He next says it is impossible to lay down any general rule as to how much time should be given to novel reading. But he thinks it certain that novels should not be made "the staple of reading." On the contrary, he would have them bear the same proportion to the whole amount of one's reading that pepper does to one's food, or sugar to one's drink. He is ready to admit, however, that novels are useful in implanting a taste for reading, and that "Miss Austen's works, Miss Edgeworth's tales, Miss Sedgwick's novels, Walter Scott's matchless romances, contain as good matter as is to be found in sermons, essays, histories or poems." He says nothing about Dicken's works.

THE KU-KLUX.

The Mystery Unveiled—Expose by the Supreme Grand Cyclops—How Judge Lewis was to be Hung—Diabolical Arrangements of the Assassination Committee—Signs, Secrets, Symbols and Scimitars.

It will be recollected that a den of the Ku-Klux Klan was recently broken up in Memphis by the police, and that the rebel papers of that city tried hard to make it appear that the organization was not connected with the Ku-Klux, but was an innocent assemblage. Jack Campbell, formerly city editor of the *Avalanche*, and "Grand Cyclops" of the den, however, came out in a card in which he denied the truth of the apologists' version of the case, and declared plainly that the object of the association was assassination. Since the appearance of the card the Memphis *Appeal*—Albert Pike's organ—published a manifesto signed by sixteen of the men arrested, in which they professed entire innocence of the designs attributed to them by Campbell; said that they were "religiously educated," etc. To establish his veracity, Campbell furnished the following detailed account of the organization and projects of the fiendish conspiracy to the Memphis *Bulletin*, of Friday last. We bespeak for it a careful reading:

The *Appeal* has, from time to time, since the unfortunate publication of the card of the religiously trained, but lying "Sixteen," taken occasion to deny the truth of my statement, and to cast personal reflections upon me. For the latter I have no concern, knowing that if every asserted fact was true, that even then my character would bear favorable contrast with that of more than one *attache* of that unscrupulous sheet. So much for the personal, now for the facts. I never charged that the organization with which I was arrested was a Ku-Klux one, but I did charge that it was a band of men, all the way from nineteen years to beyond middle age, banded together for the purpose of assassinating men who had rendered themselves objectionable to them. True, the fact is undeniable that most of the men arrested were young, and all the indiscreet signers of the "card" were such, but behind these are a number of other men who have not as yet joined in the assault upon me, and whose names I do not consider would be honorable to bring into the matter. It is unnecessary for me to go over the ground already covered in my first communication, except so reiterate that every assertion made then is strictly true. The association at the time of the arrest consisted of about thirty-five members, nearly all of whom had numbers.

The officers were all duly sworn in upon the skull, and I immediately assumed command of the organization as Supreme Cyclops, and gave the members present a lecture in regard to caution and secrecy.

A. C. Ferguson, all the time prominent; then moved that the masks and badges should be procured, and that at our next meeting all should be suitably clothed. The meeting then dispersed, the members disappearing two at a time, at intervals of five minutes. During this meeting much hard language, and threats for the future in regard to "getting away" with several obnoxious individuals was indulged in, in which I took my share, being as bitter, if not more so, than any of them and not a word of protest was made by any of the religiously nurtured young men against the objects of the organization, A. C. Ferguson in particular, being most blood thirsty inclined.

At the next meeting (the Thursday following) about twenty-five members were present, and again A. C. Ferguson, the *portege* of the *Appeal*, loomed up, and moved the appointment of the celebrated "Assassination Committee," (a nice appendage for a base ball or a glee club, truly.) His motion was seconded and against my protest and the protest of most of the older-headed members it was carried, some of the religious-nurtured *youths* actually cheering. Ferguson's motion was the that committee should consist of seven. This was lost, but the motion was again renewed, and after I had submitted it to the members, I called Mr. T. L. Risk to the chair, spoke to the question, and told them that if such a thing was carried through at all, that the committee was too large; the men selected would not feel like placing their lives in the hands of more persons than was necessary, and that when the selection was made, it should be done by placing the numbers of all members in a hat, and that the first three drawn out should be the men—insisting, however, that if such a thing was done that I should be placed at the head of it, for the purpose of controlling it and saving the hot headed fools, who were bent upon their own destruction. This was done, and N. T. Reeves, E. M. Haley and J. W. Dashiel selected as said committee, the "religious-nurtured" Mr. A. C. Ferguson insisting that when any "work" was to be done that he should have a chance, and volunteering to take the place of any man. He could get no chance, not a man on the committee being willing to trust him. The first man nominated was Judge William Hunter, and this was also done by the "religiously nurtured" Ferguson. The Judge's name I protested against being entered in the race stating that my position and feeling towards him had been misconstrued and any interference with him I would consider "personal," and that they had no business to molest the Judge. This saved the "old lady," and her name was allowed to be dropped. I could not allow any such attempt upon the venerable dame. In quick succession the names of Barbour Lewis, Col. Beaumont, P. D. Beecher, M. T. Ryder, A. P. Burditt, Reuel Hough, Wickerham, F. W. Louis, Judge Waldron, Bob Church and Ed. Shaw were put in nomination. Had I not shut down on the nominations there is no telling how many more would have been made. Barbour Lewis, however beat them all.

The result of the election was well received, and all were pleased, although they had to concede the defeat of some favorite candidates. Who the individual votes were cast for I do not know, except my own. It was then moved that each member should be assessed a certain amount to detray the incidental expenses of carrying out the object of the committee, and the meeting adjourned, the members leaving the hall in the usual manner, in pairs and at five minute intervals.

Before adjourning, however, a meeting of the "Assassination Committee" was called for noon next day, and they met in a building not a hundred miles from Jefferson street, and proceeded to discuss how it was best to manipulate "old Unctious," as I used to call him in reportorial days. The committee was divided into sub-committees, and from 2 o'clock that afternoon until the next morning Barbour Lewis was shadowed but his shadow had strict instructions from me to commit no overt act until authorized. Had it not been for that, Lewis' hands would now be out of the County Treasury. Various plans were suggested, the rope, the dagger and the pistol, and one of the committees appointed was for the selection of a suitable tree on which to hang the object of the enmity of this "Base ball or Glee Club." It was selected, and I will also tell you, Messrs. Editors, where it is situated. In rear of the Catholic grave yard, and between Dunlap avenue and the Jewish Grave yard, on the left hand side going out of town towards the Jewish Cemetry, is a vacant lot of large dimentions, on which is now growing three trees, which form an irregular triangle, the trees being from twenty to thirty feet apart. It was the middle one of this trio, forming, as it were, the apex of the triangle, which these "religiously nurtured" young men, selected for my friend Barbour Lewis' benefit. On this tree, jutting toward the street comes out a limb square from the trunk; over this limb these religiously nurtured "sixteen" intended to have thrown a rope, and most religiously hung the gentleman. So you see, Mr. Editor, they had selected, through a member of your committee, the gallows tree, between two veritable places of skulls. I forgot to say in the proper place that the office of Mr. Lewis, on second street, was most critically examined by different members of the committee and at one time it was thought probable it would be a good place for a little quiet recreative strangulation. At the next meeting I told the "religiously nurtured" individuals that it was not safe to do anything of the kind because some of the members of the organization had been "talking too much with their mouths," and the fact of the existence of the society was known, and that I myself had been followed; as I thought for some time, by McCune and Hastings, two of Beaumont's detectives, and that I was satisfied that unless the utmost caution was preserved, we would be arrested, and some eight or ten of us came to the conclusion to withdraw from such indiscrete associates. I for one wish I had, for then I would never have had this most unpleasant duty to myself to perform. True to our instincts the unfortunate event happened, rendered doubly so by the foolishness of the "Sixteen" in following foolish counsels, in foolishly trying to fasten upon me the charge of "treason," when the burden of all my advice to them was secrecy, caution, and to trust no man in the organization that each and every one of us could not give our lives to. No man can be more sorry for the injury which may result from this communication. I am not responsible for it. On the Memphis *Daily Appeal* it should, must and shall rest. Had it pursued the sensible course of the *Avalanche*, and allowed, what I consider, the great misfortune of life (my association with such *things*) to remain in "the tomb of the Capulets," in which I had hoped it buried, no word would Beaumont have heard from me on the subject. I have done. I am responsible for my own acts, but acts of boy or sage shall never be saddled upon my shoulders without an indignant and energetic protest.

Yours,
JACK CAMPBELL.

"JOHNSON is now being weighed in the balance. If found wanting, the new President will also be Wade." Query, by a correspondent in Chicago *Journal*: "What is the object in re-weighing a good man—thats *bin weighed*—(Ben Wade)?"

IN Roxbury, Mass., a cradle and a coffin factory are located side by side. The name of the town may perhaps account for this coincidence, Rox standing for cradles and bury for the coffins.

GENERAL GRANT'S HABITS.

Interesting Reminiscences.

A lady, who was for three years of the war, connected with the Western Sanitary Commission, and who had abundant opportunity of judging for herself in regard to the character and ability of many of our Generals, writes to the Philadelphia *Press*. We quote the following from her letter:

During the entire campaign of the opening of the Mississippi it was my privelege to aid in caring for our noble patriots, both in hospitals and in camps, and I have been for weeks together where I saw General Grant daily, heard his name constantly, and never did I hear intemperance mentioned in connection with it. Facts are stubborn things. I will relate a few of the many that came directly to my own knowledge:

In the winter of 1862-3, when the army arrived at Memphis, after long weary marching, and trials that sicken the heart to think of, two-thirds of the officers and soldiers were in hospitals. General Grant was lying sick at the Gayoso Hotel. One morning Mrs. Grant came into the ladies' parlor, very much depressed, and said the medical director had just been to see Mr. Grant, and thought he would not be able to go any further if he did not stimulate. Said she: "And I cannot persuade him to do so, he says he will not die, and he will not touch a drop upon any consideration." In less than a week he was on board the advance boat on the way to Vicksburg.

Again a few months after I was on board the headquarters boat at Milliken's Bend, where quite a lively gathering of officers and ladies had assembled. Cards and music were the order of the evening. General Grant sat in the ladies' cabin, leaning upon a table covered with innumerable maps and routes to Vicksburg, wholly absorbed in contemplation of the great matter before him. He paid no attention whatever to what was going on around, neither did any one dare to interrupt him; for hours he sat thus, until the loved and lamented McPherson stepped up to him with a glass of liquor in his hand, and said: "General, this won't do, you are injuring yourself; join with us in a few toasts, and throw this burden off your mind." Looking up with a smile he replied, "Mac, you know your whisky won't help me to think; give me a dozen of the best cigars you can find, and, if the ladies will excuse me for smoking, I think by the time I have finished them I will have this job pretty nearly planned." Thus he sat; and, when the company retired we left him there, still smoking and thinking not having touched one drop of liquor.

When the army lay around Vicksburg during that long siege, the time that tried men's souls, I watched every movement it were possible for me to do, feeling almost certain that he would eventually succumb to the custom alas! too universal among the officers. I was in with a gentleman from Chicago, who while calling upon the General, remarked: "I have some very fine brandy upon the boat, and if you will send an orderly with me to the river, I will send you a case or two." "I am greatly obliged," replied the General, "but I do not use the article. I have a big job on hand, and though I shall win, I know I must do it with a cool head. Send all the liquor you intend for me to my hospital in the rear; I don't think a little will hurt the poor fellows down there."

At a celebration on the 22d of February, before the surrender of Vicksburg, while all around were drinking toasts in sparkling champagne, I saw General Grant push aside a glass of wine, and taking up a glass of Mississippi water, with the remark, "This suits the matter in hand," drank to the toast, "God gave us Lincoln and Liberty; let us fight for both."

PENDLETON SCHEME—WHAT IS IT?

What the Pendletonian Greenback scheme really is can be described by none so well as its supporters. We have said it was a scheme for flooding the country with paper issues which would speedily degenerate to worthless rags, destroy all values, prostrate credit and business and lead directly to repudiation. That this is its true meaning and intent, we call the Chicago *Times*—one of Pendleton's most energetic supporters—to prove:

"The first group contains the Cincinnati plan (*i.e.* the Pendleton scheme.) The grand feature of this scheme is what is called 'payment of the national debt in greenbacks.' It contemplates a new issue of greenbacks equal in amount to the bonds which it is proposed to redeem. Over twelve hundred millions of five-twenty bonds will become redeemable before 1872. Five hundred millions are redeemable now. The way to pay them, according to this plan, is to set the printing presses in motion. So long as the rags and lampblack hold out we will have no trouble in paying the bonds at maturity. When all have been *thus paid*, we shall have added to our paper money the trifling inflation of about $1,600,000,000, making, all told, a circulating medium of $2,200,000,000. Then we shall have what are called "good times," "splendid times." Wheat and greenbacks will be exchanged bushel for bushel. A barrel of whisky will be sold for two barrels of legal tenders. Collectors of Government revenue will go about with wagons having lofty and capacious receptacles on them, like those used in handling charcoal, and will gather in the public taxes with pitchforks. To levy $3 in gold will require one horse wagon load of greenbacks. But the government bonds will be *"paid."* The only question will be how to pay the government greenbacks. This is something the plan does not contemplate. Specie payments under it will be reached—*never!*"

Since the *Times* drew the above picture, it has swung around the circle and joined the ranks of the Pendletonians. But its definition of the universal Greenback scheme remains as correct as ever.

PAY YOUR SMALL DEBTS.

Pay your small debts. You do not know how much good is frequently accomplished by adopting this principle. It was honest old Ben Franklin, we believe, who, as a matter of experiment, followed up a small amount which he paid to a tradesman. In a very little while he ascertained that the money paid the tradesman had passed from hand to hand until the number of bills of nearly similar amount settled with it reached some fifteen or twenty. It may not be possible to do as Franklin did, and trace up the history of a small amount of money in the way of debt paying, but it may be set down as a fixed fact that the prompt payment of small debts is the initiative step toward paying cash for everything. Generally speaking these small debts are due to persons who need all the little capital they can command. To such, they are of immense importance; and it may be said of the person who allows these trifling obligations to remain unpaid, while having the means to discharge them, that he is not, in the true sense of the word, an honest man, unless, by express contract, a time for payment has been fixed, and that time not arrived. Pay your small debts, and your big ones too. If you would be happy and comfortable, sleep soundly, eat heartily, and enjoy that peace of mind which only men with good consciences are supposed to enjoy, pay your small debts.

TIME FOR CUTTING TIMBER.

We have often urged upon our readers the importance of cutting rail and other timber in the summer. Experiments of our own, and frequent observation, have satisfied us that soft wood, cut when the bark peels from it freely, and when it will rapidly season will last at least twice as long as winter or spring-cut timber. The latter seasons slowly and becomes partially sap rotten; the former dries thoroughly and hardens like horn. There may not be so much difference in the durability of hard timber when cut in the summer as in winter. William Cone of Michigan, says:

"In June, twenty-nine years ago, having need of a pair of bar posts, I had to cut a tree for that purpose. I cut a white oak, about two feet through at the butt, and split out a pair. The bark peeled off easily. I set them with the butt end in the ground. Now, that pair of posts have outlasted about three sets in other parts of my farm, and the rails split at that time are much better than many years after. Now, basswood rails split in the summer, when they will split easily, will outlast ordinary oak cut in the winter."—*Exchange.*

PEOPLE who indulge in the use of chocolate probably have no idea of what a disgusting mess they are finding so delicious. We know young ladies who would be shocked at the idea of using chewing gum, which is really no worse than chocolate. In the preparation of this condiment, cocoa nibs, sugar, fat, flour, sago meal, starch, arrow root, honey and molasses are used; of course this conglomeration does not retain the desired chocolate color, to obtain which venetian red, umber and the deadly poisonous metalic salts, cinnabar and red lead are employed; after this the fatty unctious taste of the original chocolate is lost, and must be obtained by mixing in tallow and hogs' lard. After all this is boiled and poured into moulds, and when cold it is "a dainty dish to set before a queen" or any of the young ladies who so "love chocolate."—*Somebody that don't like it.*

A TORRENT of criticism has been poured upon Henry Ward Beecher in consequence of his recent advocacy of the claims of Washington (Virginia,) College over which Gen. R. E. Lee presides. A lady who was ten years a member of Mr. Beecher's church, and has been a teacher of freedmen in the vicinity of Washington College, has published a very caustic letter upon her former pastor's recent proceeding. She relates her experience of General Lee's young gentlemen—brickbats and stones thrown into the windows of her school room, horrible serenades under her window at night, occasional admonitions on the street to take up her abode in the infernal regions, polite salutations as "damned Yankee bitch of a nigger teacher," and threats to burn the school house and home of those engaged in instructing the freedmen. These facts this lady avers, were perfectly known to Mr. Beecher, when he came forward to ask sympathy with the work of Robert E. Lee and help for the college under his charge.

WHAT A LITTLE BOY THOUGHT ABOUT THINGS.

I am a little boy about so many years old; I don't know whether I'm a good little boy, but I'm afraid not, for I sometimes do wicked things, and once I cut my sister's kitten's tail off with the chopping knife, and told her a big dog came along and bit it off and swallowed it down before kitty could say Jack Robinson, and sister said she was sorry, and it must have been a very naughty dog, but mother did not believe me, and said she was afraid I had told a lie, and I'm afraid I had. Then mother said there was a dreadful stage of sin, and then Bob hollered and said that he "guessed I was on it;" and then she whipped us and sent us to bed without any supper, but I didn't care for any supper, for they hadn't nothing but bread and butter and tea, and Bob and I got up, and he lifted me in at the pantry window, and we got a mince pie and a whole hat full of doughnuts, and they thought it was the cook that stole 'em, and sent her away the next day, and Bob said he was glad of it, for she didn't make good pies, and the doughnuts wasn't fried enough, and sometimes I do swear, for I said by golly the other day, and sister heard me and she told mother, and mother said I was a bad boy, and would bring her gray hairs to the grave, and she whipped me; but I don't think it did her gray hairs any good, and it hurt me, and when I got up stairs I said gosh darn it, but I said it so she didn't hear me, and when she asked me if I did not think I was wicked, I said I was afraid I was, and was sorry for it, and wouldn't do so any more, and then she said I was a good boy, and then told me about George Washington, who cut down the apple tree, and was caught at it, and said he did it with his little hatchet, just as though I hadn't heard all about it before, and didn't always think him a big stupid for cutting wood when they had a hired man about the house, and dullin' his little hatchet, and besides, it would have been a great deal jollier to let the apple trees be, so as he could have stole the apples off in the fall. I don't care if he was the father of his country, he wasn't smart, and I bet you the boys in our school would cheat him out of his eye-teeth swapping jack-knives, and I could lick him and hardly try, and I don't think he was very healthy either, for I never see a good boy that wasn't always sick and had the mumps and measles, and the scarlet fever, and wasn't a coughing all the while, and hadn't to take castor oil and could not eat cherries, and didn't have his head patted till his hair was rubbed off by everybody that came to his mother's, and he asked how old he was, and who died to save sinners, and what he'd been studying at school, and how far he'd got, and lots of conundrums, and have to say his catechism; no, I shouldn't like to be a good little boy, I just as lief be an angel and be done with it; I don't think I ever shall be a good little boy, and other people don't think so too, for I wasn't never called a good little boy, but once, and that was when my Uncle John asked me where I stood in my class, and I told him it was next to the head, and he said that was right and he gave me a quarter, and when he asked me how many boys were in the class, and I said there were only two, myself and a little girl, and then he wanted me to give him back his quarter, and I wouldn't and he ran after me and stumbled over a chair, and he broke his cane, and hurt himself, and he's been lame ever since, and I'm glad of it, for he isn't my father, and hasn't any right to lick me, for I get enough of that at home, and the quarter wasn't a good one either. I don't like Uncle John, and I guess he knows it, for he says I'm not like any of the family, and he says he expects I'll go to sea and be a pirate instead of a respectable member of society, and I should not wonder, for I'd rather be a pirate than a soap boiler like him. I don't care if he is rich it's a nasty business; and I shan't have to be a pirate either, for one can make lots of money without that; and they are always talking to me about being rich and respectable, and going to Congress and being President, and all that sort of thing; but I don't want to be President; there is Lincoln, he was President, and I guess he's sorry for it now; and there is Andy Johnson, I guess he don't like it much either; and a fellow doesn't have to be respectable to be a Congressman, for there's John Morrissy, and he has got nice curly hair and nice clothes, and he don't do any work either; oh, I know how things are done; but there's Bob callin' me, and we're goin' bird's nestin', for I know where there's a yaller bird's nest chuck full of eggs; mother says it is cruel, and the birds don't like it; that I wouldn't like to have my eggs stole if I was a bird, and I don't think I should; but I ain't a bird, you know, and that makes a difference, and if you want to print this you can, for next to being a stage-driver and a pirate, I'd like to be an editor, for you fellows don't have to tell the truth, and you can go to the circuses without payin'.

A SOUTHERN paper thinks it won't do to prove General Grant a fool and a drunkard, as if he is so proved it will be a decided reflection upon the ex-rebel generals who were beaten by him.

The Waynesburg Republican

UNION REPUBLICAN TICKET.

NATIONAL.

FOR PRESIDENT,
GEN. ULYSSES S. GRANT,
OF ILLINOIS,
Subject to the decision of himself and the People of the United States.

FOR VICE PRESIDENT,
HON. ANDREW G. CURTIN,
OF PENNSYLVANIA,
Subject to the decision of the Republican National Convention.

STATE.

FOR AUDITOR GENERAL:
Gen. JOHN F. HARTRANFT,
Of Montgomery County.

FOR SURVEYOR GENERAL:
Col. JACOB M. CAMPBELL,
Of Cambria County.

DISTRICT.

FOR CONGRESS,
CAPT. J BENTON DONLEY,
Of Greene County,
Subject to the action of the 24th District Conference.

COUNTY.

FOR ASSEMBLY,
GEORGE G. MILLER ESQ.,
Of Dunkard Township.

FOR COMMISSIONER,
THOMAS J. PENN, ESQ.,
Of Washington Township.

FOR POOR HOUSE DIRECTOR,
THOMAS ROSS, ESQ.,
Of Morgan Township.

FOR AUDITOR,
HENRY W. TAYLOR, ESQ
Of Jackson Township.

REPUBLICAN COUNTY COMMITTEE.

Aleppo township—A. J. Hinerman, C. Hughes.
Cumberland tp—I. L. Cummins, Josiah Gwynn.
Carmichaels Boro.—J. C. Burnett, J. N. Crago.
Centre township—James Call, John Rogers, Jr.
Dunkard township—Capt. Coon, Aaron Shelby.
Franklin township—S. W. Scott, Lycurgus Grim
Gilmore township—J. B. Fordyce, J. L. Sampson.
Greene township—J. H. Morris, S. Herrington.
Jackson township—P. M. Grimes, S. P. Bayard.
Jefferson township—Chas. Hughes, Jno. Cotterel
Jefferson Borough—Wm. Martin, E. B. Smith.
Marion township—D. Adams.
Monongahela tp.—D. R. Jones, P. L. Kramer.
Morgan tp.—J. G. Buckingham, John Greenlee.
Morris township—James Dunn, M. C. Lightner.
Perry township—John A. Billingsly, J. W. Long.
Richhill township—Dr. Hull, J. M. Walton.
Springhill township—E. Ferrell, T. H. Meighen.
Washington township—T. J. Penn, Geo. Keigley.
Wayne township—M. Brant, Josephus Kent.
Whitely township—Owen Hudson, C. P. Morris.

JNO. H. WELLS, Marion tp., Chairman.

THE TICKET---SITUATION REVIEWED.

In more than on instance dissatisfaction, it might be said, decided hostility, has been expressed in these columns at the *manner* of the calling and holding of the Convention that recently nominated our county ticket. We don't like it yet. Of the *men* nominated we have not said a disparaging word. There is reason in all things, and it must appear now that, no matter how much the loss of unanimity is to be deplored, there will be no attempt made to secure any fairer understanding. This granted the next best thing in the interest of the county is to give them a strong fight—those of our kind in the Congressional matter, the Opposition in the county campaign.

Our claims for the former are preeminent, and, aside from our personal wish that all the competitors should have had representation equal to their acknowledged popularity, in the contest for who should bear the honor, we consider the nominee—Capt. J. B Donley—a fit man to represent Greene County and the 24th District. His name *will* go before the next conference as the choice of the county. This being so he must of right be our next Congressman. He is young, of fine ability, active, able and energetic. His success in securing the nomination here proves this. It is fair to presume that he will exert himself as efficiently in the District.

Mr. Geo. G. Miller, of Dunkard township, the choice of the Convention for Assembly, is a young man of decided worth and an ex-soldier. He will be fully able to cope with any antagonist in the field of politics in this county whom the Opposition may bring out.

Mr. Thomas J. Penn, the nominee for Commissioner, we have not the honor of knowing, but are assured is a highly respectable citizen and in every way competent to fill the office to which he *should be* elected.

Of the other two candidates, Mr. Thos. Ross, for Poor House Director, and Mr. H. W. Taylor, for Auditor, we have but slight knowledge. Taking the word of our "handsome" neighbor of the *Messenger*, for it—and it is only in such rare cases his word is acceptable—they are good men; though we should like to know what they have done to cause him to say so. He says with these "last named gentlemen we are well acquainted, and have been many years. They are very good men and if they were only on the *right side* would make very good officers."

With this brief announcement the "decks are cleared." Let the crew take their positions once more on the old craft and with a "long pull and a strong pull," *altogether!* smash in the enemy's broadside.

It is said that one of the members of the Ohio Legislature, who voted for the bill disfranchising the students, when traveling abroad, wrote home to have his letters directed to "——, Europ." Among the pictures which he purchased abroad, and which now adorn his "palatial mansion," is "An Oshun (Ocean) Landskip." Of such are the elect!

"GOOD CHEER" FOR PENDLETONIANS.

The N. Y. *Citizen*, edited by Gen. Halpine, and claiming to be the organ of the loyal portion of the Northern Democracy, has an article on "Presidential Candidates," which will doubtless attract considerable attention. The "boy Miles" blurts out the truth in an uncomfortable manner, and handles the copperheads without gloves, as follows:

"The Democratic party is in an awkward position. The organization happens to be composed of conflicting and antagonistic elements, a large portion of it consists of actual, positive, unconverted and undeniable peace men, submissionists, worshippers of chivalry, admirers of the South and flunkies at its feet; men who would rather be kicked by a Southern man, than kissed by a Northern woman. These cravans go bodily for their representative, their worthy exemplar, Geo. H. Pendleton; will have him and no one else, and actually despise and repudiate Governor Seymour as too much of a war man.

* * * * * * *

We say distinctly, positively, and unchangeably as the law of the Medes and Persians, that never will those for whom we speak help, directly or indirectly, by assertion or silence, by action or idleness, the election of the ultra copperhead and false hearted Northerner, George H. Pendleton. Until water runs up hill, until trees grow with leaves underground and roots above, until the moon gives heat, and the sun loses its fire, until beasts become men and angels turn to devils, until ice shall burn, and fire shall freeze, until everything that is impossible becomes possible, and not then, will War Democrats vote for the man who was false not only to his country, but to his section, who was conspicuous only as a degrading example of possible Northern meanness, and who, by his indirect support to their foes, slew their sons and brothers. Rather, a thousand times would they see the loyal soldier and moderate Republican, Gen. Grant, in the Presidential chair, a person, who, if not agreeing with them in all their views, is much more nearly their repesentative than a copperhead whose prudence kept him from being a traitor."

The above is not calculated to inspire a friendly feeling in the breasts of those who are ardent in their devotion to the cause of "peace Democracy" with all its devilish, plundering schemes. It is undoubtedly the sense of that portion of Democracy who supported the war. They are a most formidable element of that party. The supporters of Seymour, constituted largely of "bond barons" and "aristocratic money-kings." If allowed *our* choice, we would select Geo. H. Pendleton as the Democratic candidate for President—it would be equivalent to their defeat. As it is he, nor the party, have any earthly chances for success.

NOT COOING DOVES.

Miles O'Reiley, speaking for the War Democrats, disclaims all sympathy with or respect for Pendleton and his repudiation and surrender principles, and threatens most unequivocally to bolt if he should be nominated. "The War Democrats," says he, "are only retained in the ranks of an organization that has outraged patriotism for so many years, with the slightest link of association," and "they will never help, directly or indirectly, by assertion or silence, by action or idleness the election of the ultra Copperhead and false-hearted Northerner, Geo. H Pendleton."

On the other hand, remarks the *Press*, the Peace Democracy are equally severe on Gen. Hancock, and insist most positively that they will not vote for any man who wore epaulettes, and fortify their opinions by referring to the McClellan fiasco. To have fought for the Union, and particularly to have hurt somebody in so doing, is an unpardonable offence in the eyes of the pure and untainted Democrats of the old school. The happy family to be caged at New York next July will present an interesting study.

THE CONFEREES.

The men chosen to represent Greene county in the next Conference make positive declarations that they will go there for no other purpose than that of insisting upon the recognition of our county. We take them at their word with the understanding that they vote for her first, last and all the time! No reasons can be urged in favor of the other counties which are not as readily applied to ours, whilst there are those in our behalf which the others have not. The backwardness of the commercial interests of the county, the lack of improvements—controlled in a great degree by District officers—the deteriorating effects of which are constantly before us, the right by long exemption from all offices, "*our turn!*" These are sufficient to keep in mind, and *must* be brought to bear with effect upon the Conference. Success depends greatly upon the *backbone* of our conferees. Knowing this Greene county "expects every man to do his duty!"

The police of Pittsburg are in uniform. Sensible.

HORRENDI REFERENS!

The Lewistown, Pa., *Gazette* tells the following:

"Considerable excitement exists up the river, caused by the marriage of a young "Democrat" to a mulatto girl, who strange to say, were married by a "Democrat"—so that the whole affair is a Democratic proceeding, probably adopted to carry out the views of a white man's government. This is the third instance of practical amalgamation of late years in this county, and curiously enough in every case the parties were Democrats. The only voter in this county tinctured with Ethiopian blood is also a Democrat, and is as regularly marched up to the polls as a horse to his rack without an objection from the *white* Democracy."

From the anguish of our "handsome" neighbor's soul comes the inquiry, "Is there an intelligent voter in Greene county—Democrat or Republican—who is in favor of this indiscriminate mixture of the races?" We answer, no! And for this reason suggest the insertion of a clause in the Civil Rights Bill prohibiting *white* "Democrats" from wooing *dusky* maidens. We might in addition state that there is not a voter in our county of doubtful parentage or "olive tint" who casts a ballot but for this "nigger-hating" "white-men-to-govern" party. Not longer ago than '66, one of their bellowing orators, endeavoring to "harrow up the soul and freeze the blood" of Greene county Democrats proclaimed it abroad that their wives and daughters were not safe under the provisions of the Civil Rights act. That "they were liable to be outraged by a buck negro and no redress could be attained in our courts." Since then the lie has been given to the assertion. At a recent term of court a negro of "visible admixture" was tried and condemned to two years imprisonment in the penitentiary for the alleged attempted violation of a young white girl. So it will be in every instance where the perfect justice of this Bill is questioned and maligned.

SOLDIER STATESMEN.

In our last article we entirely forgot to mention Washington, "first in war, first in peace, and first in the hearts of his fellow citizens."

We will now attempt to show *why* the statement proved in the former article is true, namely, that the greatest soldiers have been also the greatest statesmen.

In the first place, the strongest minds in every age have been attracted to the profession of arms, as a sure and honorable way to gain distinction. However revolting war may seem, when viewed rightly it has always been held as noble and just. From the time Homer sang of the 'wrath of Achilles,' heroes in war have been applauded to the skies, and rewarded with the best gifts of their country. There have been wars in every century, and thus it is that in the intervals of peace the greatest minds are found among the soldiers.

The education that professional soldiers receive fits them to be good statesmen. They are trained to habits of diligence, of prompt and decisive action. As a general thing they are more temperate in their habits than those who have been raised in civil professions. Thus, when they are called upon to assume command of a State, they are not liable to fall into drunkenness, and all irregularities, as *some* politicians have done.

A commander of an army, one who has conducted a campaign, is especially fitted to be a good Governor. To command an army, to win victories, requires a high degree of sagacity and practical common sense. He must be able at all times to perfectly comprehend the situation, to know what the enemy is most likely to do, and to take advantage of every weakness in the foe. He is also accustomed to enforce prompt obedience, to punish every infraction of the laws. The life of a soldier also makes him thoroughly acquainted with human nature, a knowledge that every statesman must have.

As a general thing soldiers are less easily bribed than civilians. They live more for glory than for money. So we find in all history that the truest patriots have been those renowned in arms. And surely they who in the late war went and fought for their country were as patriotic as they who remained at home. Our country has had but one Arnold; it has seen two Tylers.

In almost every war that has been waged since the flood, the successful chieftain has been rewarded by being made the ruler of his country. And thus it will be with Gen. Grant. The people of the United States owe him a debt of gratitude that can never be repaid. The nearest approach to payment will be when they elect him to the highest office in the world.

Ex.-D.

The editor of *Wilkes Spirit*, bets five hundred dollars on the conviction of the President.

POLITICAL.

General James A. Beaver, of Centre county, chairman of the State Convention of Soldiers which assembled in Philadelphia on the 8th of January last, has appointed a Committee to take active part in the State and National election this fall. The chairman is General Charles H. T. Collis, of Philadelphia. The committee will meet at the rooms of the National Union Club, No. 1103 Chestnut st., Philadelphia, on the 4th day of July next, at eleven oclock A. M. Lieut. L. K. Evans is the member of this committee for this county. There has yet been no re-organization of the "Boys in Blue" here. It should be done immediately and put in thorough working order. It was a powerfully ally in '66 and could be made so again.

Hon. J. A. Logan, Commander-in-chief of the Grand Army of the Republic, has issued a general order announcing that the 30th of May is designated for the purpose of strewing with flowers the graves of their comrades who fell during the war.

Hunnicutt and his faction have been defeated for the nominations by the conservative element of the Republican party in Virginia. Good thing.

Cole, of New York, who shot Hiscock, has been virtually acquitted. Right enough.

Henry Lord Brougham is dead—ex-Chancellor of England and was ninety years old.

THE END OF THE TRIAL.

Impeachment began February 21, when the President issued the order removing Mr. Stanton. Impeachment will end May 12, when the Senate will issue the order removing the President. The Senate has fixed the day when the vote shall be taken upon the articles, and at last the country may hope for end to its long suspense. No man can say, remarks the Philadelphia *Post*, that Andrew Johnson has not had a fair trial. He was permitted to introduce irrevelant testimony; his counsel had all the time they demanded; he was given ample time to prepare his defence; he was treated by the Senate with far more liberality as an enemy, than it would have dared to show to a friend. The feeling of Senators seems to have been that as Mr. Johnson is a sworn foe, unrelenting violent, and unscrupulous, that their dignity required that he should have the amplest indulgence. This magnanimity prolonged the trial, and wearied the patience of the people, but it had this advantage—that no man can hereafter complain that Andrew Johnson had not a fair tral. He has been tried with princely liberality, and if he has not established his innocence it was not for the want of opportunity, but of any innocence to establish.

That the verdict of the Senate will be "Guilty" we cannot doubt; but even if that body should acquit him, the people will not exonerate him. They have already pronounced him guilty, and history will record a judgment which is more authoritive than that of any court. "America's most degraded son," in our history he will have a place more shameful than that of Jefferson Davis, for the rebel at least was true to the purpose of his life, and at least committed his treason with courage. But Johnson is a renegade, crouching at one moment and threatening the next; vulgar in everything he has done, and only saved from the extreme of villainy by his stupidity and cowardice. But all he dared do to restore the rebellion, he did earnestly, and the verdict of all time will be that no American ever did more to disgrace his country, or more richly earned punishment and perpetual disgrace.

Impeachment.

Washington, D. C., May 9.—There are no further significant developments in regard to impeachment. The Democratic evening paper concedes that the President will be convicted, but two or three Senators, who have been looking over the ground, are not yet sure of such a result. The strong impeachment men of the House are, however, entirely confident of success. Large numbers of Republican Senators have been engaged to-day in looking over the law and facts, and a majority of them are deemed to be thus engaged this morning. Mr. Edmunds is writing a careful and elaborate opinion, about which there is more than usual interest, as he drew up the tenure-of-office act, and had charge of it at every stage in the Senate. There is a good deal of quiet consultation and canvassing going on this evening.

Republican Triumph.

The Republicans of Kittanning, Armstrong county, on Monday last succeeded in the election of their ticket for municipal officers by some thirty majority. This is considerd a great political triumph, since the Democrats have heretofore carried that borough.

The mail boxes from Harrisburg to Philadelphia, and the one from Chicago to Philadelphia were both stolen on the night of the 4th, from the train which left Harrisburg at 9.25, and after their contents had been abstracted the boxes were thrown into the canal two miles below the city. No clue to the robbers has been obtained.

Fearful Tornado—Loss of Life and Property.

On Sunday evening of last week the village of Shanghai, Warren county Illinois, was visited by a most appalling storm of wind, rain and hail, destroying many houses, and making others desolate. The storm was first observed approaching in a cone-shaped cloud, about a quarter of a mile in diameter, and whirling around with great violence. Its power was first discovered in a pond. It literaly sucked larged quantities of water out of the pond and up into the air almost making the pond entirely dry. It went on, gathering new strength, leveling fences, twisting off trees, and sweeping everything before it. There were fifteen dwelling houses totally destroyed. Many of them were picked up by the whirlwind, lifted into the air and carried quite a distance, and then, seemingly with demoniac fury, dashed to the ground and shivered into a million fragments. Several other dwellings were blown from their foundations. A fine school house, and two churches—the only ones in the village—were scattered in fragments over the prairie for nearly half a mile.

"Satanic White Nigger Mobs."

That high toned Democrat and elegant gentleman, familiarly called "Brick Pomeroy," who on his passage through this city, on a recent occasion, was so highly lauded for his intellectual and social qualities by his contemporary, the *Post*, prints the following choice *morceau* in a late number of his paper:

"It devolves on Democratic Journals and speakers to warn the people against the *Satanic white nigger mobs known as Christian Associations*, aid societies, mission clubs, etc. Democrats avoid them as you would the plague!"

Isn't this sarcasm? Who ever heard of a modern Democrat who was in the slightest danger of mixing with Christian Associations, Aid Societies or mission clubs? "Brick" must be poking fun at the "Democratic speakers." The *Post* has not yet "warned" its readers, in accordance with the injunction of this great Apostle of Democracy, and until it does we shall adhere to the belief that the quotation above is sarcasm!—*Pitts. Commercial.*

Extraordinary Hail Storm in Missouri

On Saturday the 2d inst. a most extraordinary hail storm was experienced in Southwest Missouri, at Arlington. The storm came up from the South, with a limited range, accompanied with heavy thunder and vivid lightening, and driven onward by a furious wind. Amid torrents of rain the hail came, of most portentous size, solid, hard as wintry ice, the stones ranging in weight from two to ten ounces. They stormed down on the houses and streets of the town with frightful violence and destructive effect. Not a house escaped having glass shattered and destroyed.

Hail stones as large as a man's fist amid myriads of smaller ones, rattled down for the space of twenty minutes, indenting boards, driving men, horses and cattle to such shelter as could be found, killing some of the smaller animals which could find no screen from the furious and fatal storm. The citizens of the town took refuge in dwellings and stores clustering in fright in the very centers away from windows, which afforded no guard against the dashing hail.

Pennsylvania State Sunday-School Convention.

The Fourth Annual Convention of the Sabath-Schools of Pennsylvania will be held, in connection with the Pennsylvania State Sabbath-School Association, in the Second Presbyterian church, Pittsburgh, on Tuesday, Wednesday and, Thursday, June 2d, 3d, and 4th, the opening exercises begining on Tuesday, at 11 o'clock A. M.

It is earnestly desired that the schools throughout the State shall be well represented at this Convention. Entertainment will be provided for all who will attend.

Let each Sunday-school in the State send at least one delegate. In order to insure being furnished with accommodation, delegates are requested to report by mail to Oliver McClintock, Esq., Pittsburgh, Chairman of the Committee on Entertainments, not later than the 25th of May.

TENNESSEE.

Kuk Klux Demonstration Near Memphis.

Nashville, May 6—The Kuk Klux made a Demonstration last night in Williamson county, and were gloriously whipped by two negroes. About twenty of the cowardly fellows surrounded the house of Levi Thompson and William Fleming, six miles from Franklin, and demanded admission. They were disregarded, and the two men determined to defend their home and families. The Klan riddled the door with bullets, burned up thirty barrels of corn and a hen house, and made several efforts to set fire to the dwelling of the negroes. The colored men however kept them at bay, several of their shots took effect, and at last the villians retired. Thomson and Fleming reported the facts to General Carlin in this city to-day.

The Hon. John Minor Botts thinks the Constitution soon to be presented for the endorsement of Virginia, altogether the best Constitution we have had yet, and that the best feature in it is the clause requiring all officers to take the test oath."

The bolt factory in Pittsburgh was entirely destroyed by fire on the 3d. Loss $100,000; insured for $40,000.

THE EFFECT.

The Harrisburg *Telegraph* reverts to the fact that immediately after the Radical victory in Arkansas, the bonds of that State rose very rapidly in the market. Precisely the same thing occured in Tennessee, and in this State everybody remembers that our bonds were selling below seventy-five before the election of 1866, and instantly after that election jumped ten per cent., and have since risen to 109, with fifteen per cent. back interest paid. Again, in Arkansas the papers at once begin to talk of the prospect of having the long needed railroads completed, and capital hitherto unwilling to invest in a State so unsettled, begins to look into its enterprises. Precisely the same result has followed Radical victories in Tennessee and Missouri. In a word, Radical victory means restoration of credit, revival of business, re-establishment of industry, development of resources, building of railroads, order, prosperity and peace.

Finance.

The Pittsburgh *Commercial* of Monday says: Neither the number nor the bulk of the transactions of last week will equal those of corresponding periods in former years, still there is a healthy tone animating the markets, and a moderate degree of activity was manifested in business and financial circles. Nearly all the manufacturing establishments are running on full time and are enjoying a demand for all their wares. Some particular branches of business are unusually brisk, having orders ahead for months. Money is growing more abundant every day, and there is now an occasional inquiry, on the part of capitalists, for securities in which to invest unemployed balances. It is a noticeable feature of the market, too, that there is a gradual yielding, by money lenders, of extreme views with regard to the high rates which they have been asking and getting for money. The price for the use of money has ruled to high for weeks past, in our local market, and now that the "pinch" is over, it is manifestly the part of wisdom to relax a little on the premiums. We think that we notice a growing disposition with those who have money to lend to invite borrowers and extend more leniency in rates.

Illinois Politics.

The Pittsburgh *Gazette* notices that the Republican State Convention of Illinois nominated, on the 6th, Gen. John M. Palmer for Governor, and a full State ticket, including Logan renominated for Congressman at large. The nominations are received with enthusiasm by the entire party of the State, and, as for the result at the polls the Republican press declares that "the battle is won already." The resolutions adopted approve of reconstruction, denounce all forms of repudiation, demand equal taxation and a just distribution of the public burthens, eulogize General Grant, affirm the right of expatriation, and declare the deep interest of Nortern labor in the adjustment of Southern institutions upon principles of equality and freedom.

Here, truthfully observes the *Tribune*, a negro is, according to Democratic authority, a brute without rights of any kind. Down in Georgia the Democratic leaders and candidates were for weeks before the election begging nigger votes, appealing by promises and threats to darkies who had never owned a whole dollar, and had scarsely a whole shirt to their ebony backs. Yet a cardinal plank in the Democratic platform is, "Damn a nigger—down with Nigger Suffrage" (when it don't support our ticket.) The only difference between this year and 1860 is that now the niggers do their own voting, while in 1860 they made the voting power, but their owners exercised it. Once the Democracy could compel, now they must coax nigger votes.

Phenomenon at Chicago.

On Tuesday of last week Chicago was enveloped in such dense and sudden darkness as to cause dread and alarm in the minds of the citizens of that wicked place. Thrice in rapid succession, was the city plunged in this deep darkness; but the cloud lifted finally in a few moments, and disappeared as suddenly as it came. There were, doubtless, more prayers said in those few minutes than were ever uttered in Chicago in the same space of time.

Harrisburg was visited about two o'clock on Saturday morning week by a destructive fire, the building burned being the large foundry, pattern-shop &c., of Messrs. Jennings & Stevenson. The fire was the work of an incendiary, and the loss about thirty or forty thousand dollars, all of which was insured except about ten thousand dollars.

The body of Anthony Freyvogle, a well known merchant tailor of Pittsburg, who has been missing since last January, was found on the 1st inst. in the Ohio river, near Sewickley. The manner of his death is yet shrouded in mystery.

The Mountain Oil Works, a mile from Pittsburgh, were totally destroyed by fire on May 3, with 1200 bbls. of oil. The loss is between $20,000 and $30,000, with an insurance of $11,000.

We hear no denunciations by the Copperhead press of those negroes who voted their ticket in the South. Oh, no! the rose smells sweet when called by another name.

The municipal election of Chambersburg on Monday last resulted in the triumph of the entire Republican ticket.

New Advertisements.

Wm. Bingham, Jr., 70 *Fifth Street, Pittsburgh, is the authorized agent for the* Republican, *in thatcity.*

NOTICE TO THE TAX PAYERS OF GREENE COUNTY.

The undersigned, Treasurer of Greene county, hereby gives notice that in pursuance of the Act of Assembly of the 8th of May, 1855, he will meet the several tax payers of the said county, in their several townships and boroughs at the said places and times hereinafter specified, between the hours of 9 o'clock A. M. and 5 o'clock, P. M. of each day, for the purpose of collecting and receiving State and county taxes for the year 1868.

FIRST WEEK.
Morgan township, Monday, June 15, at the house of Morgan Bell.
Jefferson township, Tuesday, June 16, at the house of Wm. Kelly.
Cumberland township and Carmichaels Borough, Wednesday and Thursday, June 17th and 18th at the house of Henry Jennings.
Monongahela township, Friday, June 19 at the house of Wm. Mestrezatt.
Greene township, Saturday, June 20, at the at the house of B. F. Bailey.

SECOND WEEK.
Whitely township, Monday, June 22, at the house of Gilman Hickman.
Dunkard township, Tuesday, June 23, at the house of George Howard, Taylortown.
Perry township, Wednesday, June 24, at the house of William Phillips, Mt. Morris.
Wayne township, Thursday, June 25, at the house of Rezin Calvert.
Gilmore township, June 26, at the house of E. Hennen, Jolleytown.
Jackson township, Saturday, June 27, at the house of Jesse Mitchell.

THIRD WEEK.
Centre township, Monday, June 29, at the house of Rinehart Church, Rogersville.
Springhill township, June 30 at the house of Ferrell, Freeport.
Aleppo township, Wednesday, July 1, at the house of Augustus Miller.
Richhill township, Thursday and Friday, July 2d and 3d, at the house of M. Moniger, Jacksonville.

FOURTH WEEK.
Morris township, Monday, July 5, at the house of A. J. Barker.
Washington township, Tuesday July 7, at the house of Clinton Lewis.
Franklin township, Wednesday, July 8, at the house of Smith Green.
Marion township Thursday May 9, at the Treasurer's office in Waynesburg.

ABNER M. BAILEY,
May 13, '68-4t Treasurer.

LIST OF GRAND JURORS DRAWN FOR JUNE TERM, 1868.

William Fonner	Morris	tp.
Jesse Carpenter	Center	"
John G. Dunsmore	Richhill	"
Samuel Iams	Centre	"
Jacob F. Rickey	Cumberland	"
David Crayne	Morgan	"
Sandford Huffman	Springhill	"
Andrew Wilson	Marion	"
H. C. Bell	Morgan	"
Hamilton Penn	Morris	"
H. S. White	Springhill	"
Benjamin Evans	Springhill	"
Beam Begner	Cumberland	"
Dennis Iams	Morris	"
T. P. Mitchell	Marion	"
Benjamin Rinehart	Greene	"
George Lemley	Whitely	"
John S. Flenniken	Cumberland	"
Buchanan Burnett	Morris	"
S. G. Orr	Morgan	"
Beden Behont	Morris	"
S. A. Huston	Richhill	"
George Huffman	Washington	"
Jeremiah Davidson	Cumberland	"

LIST OF PETIT JURORS DRAWN FOR JUNE TERM, 1868.

Irad Garrison	Dunkard	tp.
Asby P. Donley	Perry	"
S. B. Arnett	Carmichaels	"
John Webster	Centre	tp.
Jacob Rush, Esq.	Jefferson	"
Christopher John	Whitely	"
Ja. G. Vanvorhis	Dunkard	"
Pierson, Morris	Gilmore	"
Azariah Evans	Aleppo	"
E. B Bailey	Cumberland	"
Francis Drake	Richhill	"
Jacob Tustin	Wayne	"
Wm. Ingram	Franklin	"
John Barnes	Whitely	"
Wm. Simpson	Morris	"
Cephas Cary	Washington	"
A. J. Shriver	Whitely	"
Isaac Bunnell	Marion	"
Capt John Scott	Jackson	"
Samuel Woods	Centre	"
Stephen Day	Morris	"
David P. Bell	Morgan	"
Isaac Kinney	Gilmore	"
Peter Ullom	Aleppo	"
Dennis Jacobs	Richhill	"
A. N. Rickey	Carmichaels	
N. McAllister	Carmichaels	
T. M. Taylor	Washington	"
F. P. Campbell, Sr.	Marion	"
James W. Hays	Richhill	"
Jas. E. Sayers	Marion	"
Jesse Wells	Richhill	"
John Fuller	Wayne	"
John Shane	Wayne	"
Hugh Montgomery, Sr.	Morgan	"
Robert Cathers	Jackson	"
Eli Titus	Dunkard	"
Wm. McClure	Dunkard	"
Joseph Keener	Dunkard	"
John I. Worley	Waynes	"

May 13-te

LIST OF CAUSES FOR TRIAL AT JUNE TERM, 1868.

Lantz John vs Elijah Morris, et al, No. 151, June term, 1859.
Brant et al vs Kent No. 136 March term, 1860.
Morris vs Lucas, No. 71, June term, 1862.
Tanner vs Hughes & Kincaid, No. 79, June term, 1861.
Everhart vs Stephenson, No. 85, March term, 1865.
South & Knotts vs Long, No. 62, December term 1865.
Cornwell vs Wilson, No. 128, Dec. term, 1865.
Taylor vs Lemley, No. 75, March term, 1866.
Gordon vs Shriver, No. 10, March term, 1866.
Lindsey's Executors vs Sayers, No. 149, March term, 1866.
Huss E. A. et al vs Stephens, No. 181, March term, 1866.
Silvens vs Martin, No. 79, June term, 1866.
Lantz G. W. vs Shields J. G. et al, No. 112, June term, 1866.
Rinehart vs Messer et al, No. 148, June term, 1866.
Hook vs Oldenbaugh, No 21, June term, 1866.
Hornbake vs Hedge, No. 69, Sept term, 1866.
Waters vs Davidson, No. 156, September term, 1866.
Minor's Administrators vs Gapen, No 86 December term, 1866.
Johns vs Lantz's Administrators, No. 145, Dec. term, 1866.
Lest vs Hamilton, No. 70, March term, 1867.
Williams vs Cleavenger, No. 79, June term, 1867.
Culver et al vs Kelley & Kelley, No. 84, June term, 1867.
McCormick vs Silvens, No. 131, June term, 1867.
Stillwell vs Thompson, No. 133, June term, 1867.
Lemley vs Stephens, No. 137, June term, 1867.
Maple vs Cleavenger, No. 46, Sept. term, 1862.
Morgan vs Hewitt & Gray, No. 59, Sept. term, 1867.
Porter vs Greene Co. Amber Gil Co., No. 87, Sept. term, 1867.
Woods vs Black, No. 37, April term, 1868.

J. F. TEMPLE, Prothonotary.
May 13-te

REGISTER'S NOTICE.

Notice is hereby given to all creditors, legatees, wards and other persons interested, that the undersigned Executors, Administrators and Guardians have filed their accounts in the Register's Office, and that the same will be presented to the Orphan's Court to be held within and for the county of Greene, on Wednesday, June 10, 1868, for confirmation and allowance.

PETER BROWN, Register.

Final account of John Hunt, Administrator of the estate of Henry Bolster, dec'd.
Account of J. W. John, Guardian of W. L. Evans minor son of Alfred Evans, deceased.
Account of P. A. Knox, Administrator upon the estate of Susannah Beeler, dec'd.
May 13-te

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE.

Letters testamentary having been granted to the undersigned on the estate of William Evans, late of Monongahela township, Greene county, dec'd., notice is hereby given to all persons indebted to said estate to make immediate payment and those having claims against the same to present them duly authenticated for settlement.

JACOB HEWITT,
FRANKLIN SEATON,
May 13-6t Executors.

G. C. A. S.

The annual meeting of the members of the Greene county Agricultural and Manufacturing Society will be held in Carmichaels, May 30, 1868, for the purpose of electing officers and managers for the ensuing year.

H. H. CREE, Prest.
G. W. Daugherty, Sec'y.
May 13-2t

APPLICANTS FOR TAVERN LICENSE AT JUNE TERM, 1868.

WILLIAM PHILLIPS, Mt Morris, Perry tp.
MARTIN SUPLER, Venatti's Old Stand.
May 13-te J. F. TEMPLE, Clerk.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

Letters of administration having been granted to the undersigned on the estate of Jesse Rinehart (of John) dec'd, late of Cumberland township, Greene county, Pa., notice is hereby given to all persons indebted to said estate to make immediate payment, and those having claims against the same to present them duly authenticated for settlement.

URIAH RINEHART, } Adm'rs
HIRAM RINEHART, }
ap 29-6t

FINE CARD AND BILL-WORK!
ARTISTICALLY EXECUTED!
On the shortest notice, at this Office.

Business Cards.

T. W. ROSS,
PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON.
Office in Jewell's building, West end of Main St. Waynesburg. 4:1-'66-tf.

F. A. BALL,
Dealer in Dry Goods, Groceries, Hardware, etc., etc.
AT McCOY'S OLD STAND,
ap3-1y. Greensboro, Pa.

I. O. OF O. F.
WAYNESBURG LODGE, NO. 469.
Hall in Ganear's Building, east Main Street, Waynesburg, Pa. Time, Tuesday evening, each week. dh.

I. O. OF O. F.
HOSHIMKA LODGE, NO. 558.
Hall in Ganear's Building, East Main Street, Waynesburg, Pa. Time, Saturday evening, each week. dh.

B. M. BLACHLY, M. D.
PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON,
Office at his residence, opposite the "Wright House," Waynesburg, Pa.
☞ Diseases of Females made a specialty.
[1:30-3m.

GEO. S. JEFFERY,
NOTARY PUBLIC.
All business pertaining to the office attended to promptly. Office with P. & A. Telegraph Co., east of the Court House.
May 18, '66-1y.

E. M. SAYERS,
[ATTORNEY AND COUNSELOR AT LAW.
In addition to other business will attend to all cases in Bankruptcy that may be entrusted to his care. Office, opposite Drug Store of G. W. Roberts & Co.

LEWIS DAY,
DEALER IN BOOKS AND STATIONERY,
Wall Paper, Window Paper, &c. Sunday School Books of all kinds constantly on hand, room in Mrs. Bush's building, formerly occupied by Cotterell & Taylor, Waynesburg, Pa.
May 8, '65-1y.

WM. BAILEY,
WATCHES AND JEWELRY,
MAIN STREET, OPPOSITE COURT HOUSE.
Keeps on hands always a choice and select assortment of Watches and Jewelry. Repairing done at the lowest rates. 4:1-'67-1y.

FIRST NATIONAL BANK,
OF WAYNESBURG
Opens.....9 o'clock A M.
Closes.....3 o'clock P M.
DISCOUNT DAY.....TUESDAYS.
D. BONER, Pres't. J. C. FLENNIKEN, Cashier.
B. FRANK. FLENNIKEN, Assistant Cashier.

WM. T. WEBB, JR.,
SADDLE AND HARNESS MAKER,
(IN WILSON'S BUILDING, MAIN ST.)
Saddles, Bridles, Harness kept on hand and made to order. Work done in the best style, and at reasonable rates.
☞ Repairing a speciality on short notice.
Farmer friends go look at his stock. 4:24-1y.

DENTISTRY.
I have located in Waynesburg, and am occupying the late residence of Dr. S. S. Patton. Having taken great pains to become thoroughly acquainted with both the theory and practice of Dentistry, and having had an experience of seven years in the profession, I feel warranted in saying that my patients shall have no cause to complain of inferior operations. Extraction will be rendered painless, when desired, by the administration of "Laughing gas" or other anesthetics. Charges moderate, and all operations warranted as represented. I will be at home WITHOUT FAILADVENTURE from the fifteenth to the thirtieth of every month. JOS. S. HERTIG.
6:12-tf

SHERMAN HOUSE,
JUST OPENED BY
THOMAS BRADLEY.
Positively the most complete Hotel in our town. Everything combined to furnish the best accommodation ever yet offered to the public.
Meals furnished at all hours, table provided with the best of the season.
Travellers and those desirous of refreshment will do well to call. "Tom" still retains his old reputation of an accommodating gentleman, and hospitable landlord. House, the one formerly occupied by the "Messenger" Office, 5:9-'66-1y.

ROBERT DOUGHERTY,
CARRIAGE MANUFACTURER, WAYNESBURG, PA.
Respectfully gives notice that he has located in Waynesburg, Pa., where he intends to manufacture
CARRIAGES
Of every description. From his experience in the business he feels confident that his work, in style, finish and durability, will give entire satisfaction. It is his determination to purchase the best material in market, and employ none but competent workmen.
☞ All work warranted for one year. ☜
2:31-'66-tf.

MARBLE WORKS,
SUMMERSGILL & BRO.
(JEWELL'S OLD STAND, UPPER END OF TOWN.)
The public are respectfully informed that Summersgill & Bro. have just received a large stock of all kinds of
MARBLE WORK!
Such as Grave Stones, Monuments, Mantle Work, &c. We are prepared to furnish work at reasonable terms on short notice. Call and examine our stock, styles, and prices, before purchasing elsewhere. 5:8-tf.

WAYNESBURG MARBLE AND STONE WORKS.
SAYERS & RINEHART.
Still continue to carry on the Marble and Stone cutting business at their long established stand immediate east of the Public Square, between High and Greene streets, Waynesburg, Pa.
This establishment has been in constant operation since 1839, and the long experience and energy of the proprietors, linked with the exercise of sound judgment and good taste, have won for them a wide spread and enviable reputation. An extensive stock of the various varieties of the best marble kept constantly on hand. Special attention paid to polishing, pressing, carving and engraving.
All orders promptly filled. 4:23-'66-tf.

PAINTING AND GLAZING.
D. W. KENNEDY & J. W. SMALLEY,
HOUSE PAINTERS,
GRAINERS, GLAZIERS AND PAPER HANGERS,
Shop, on Mechanics' Row, opposite the M. E. Church, Waynesburg, Pa.
☞ MATERIAL FURNISHED, if required, at Pittsburgh Prices.
ap 1, '68-6m. KENNEDY & SMALLEY.

FOUNDERY NOTICE.
THE SUBSCRIBER HAVING PURCHASED
EAGLE FOUNDERY,
With its large stock of
PLOWS AND MANY OTHER CASTINGS,
Formerly the property of the late Daniel Owens, dec'd, will continue the business in all its branches, and do all kinds of
MACHINE REPAIRING,
at short notice and upon reasonable terms, and hopes to merit a reasonable share of patronage.
3-29-3m. C. W. BOWER.

Pittsburgh Cards.

Iron City College.
COR. PENN AND ST. CLAIR STREETS,
PITTSBURGH, PA.
The Largest, Cheapest and most Successful
PRACTICAL BUSINESS COLLEGE
IN THE UNITED STATES.
OVER FIFTEEN THOUSAND STUDENTS
FROM THIRTY-THREE STATES IN TEN YEARS.
FOR LARGE QUARTO CIRCULAR,
Containing full information, Outline of Course of Study, samples of COWLEY'S
PREMIUM PENMANSHIP,
View of the College Building, different departments, City of Pittsburgh, &c., &c., address the Principals, SMITH & COWLEY,
ap 1, 68-1y Pittsburgh, Pa.

BAILEY, FARRELL & CO.
LEAD PIPE, SHEET AND BAR LEAD MANUFACTURERS. ALSO
Pig Lead, Iron Pipe, Rubber Hose, Steam Gauges, Whistles and Valves, Iron and Copper Sinks & Bath Tubs, Steam Pumps, Farm Pumps and Force Pumps. And
EVERY DESCRIPTION OF GOODS
FOR WATER, GAS AND STEAM.
NO. 167 SMITHFIELD STREET,
PITTSBURGH, PA.
ap 29,'68-1y-2e Send for a Price List.

FURNITURE!
J. W. WOODWELL & SONS,
MANUFACTURERS
AND
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS IN
FURNITURE!
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION,
97 & 99 Third St.,
ap4-1y. PITTSBURG, PENN'A.

ANDERSON, PENZOLD & CARSON,
HAVE REMOVED THEIR
WELL KNOWN MERCHANT TAILORING
ESTABLISHMENT!
—TO—
52 ST. CLAIR STREET,
Two doors from their old rooms.
3:1,'68-1y.

BARKER & HASELTINE!
No. 18 FIFTH STREET,
PITTSBURGH, PENN'A.
MANUFACTURERS AND DEALERS IN
PICTURE AND PHOTOGRAPH FRAMES
OF ALL KINDS.
OFSEWOOD, GILT & WALNUT MOULDINGS,
PICTURES, STEREOSCOPES AND VIEWS.
☞ Gilding and Re-gilding to Order. 3:1,'68-1y

J. S. NEWMYER, President.
G. H. ANDERSON, Secretary. J. N. SHALLENBERGER, Superintendent.
TWIN CITY
SLATE MINING & MANUFACTURING COMPANY,
Manufacture and Deal in every variety of
ROOFING SLATE,
OF SUPERIOR QUALITY.
GENERAL OFFICE NO. 43, 7TH ST.,
PITTSBURGH, PA.
For particulars and prices, address
J. S. NEWMYER, Prest.
ap 22,'68-6m

REINEMAN, MEYRAN & SEIDLE,
No 42 Fifth Street, one door from Wood, PITTSBURGH, PA.,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS IN
Fine Jewelry, Watches, Diamonds, Pure Silver Ware, Plated Ware of every description, French Clocks, Tea Sets, Spoons, Forks, Watch makers tools, &c.,
And agency of the CELEBRATED AMERICAN WATCHES.
We also keep the largest and most varied assortment of the very best American Made Clocks, to be found in any city east or west. Persons in want of any article in our line, either at wholesale or for their own use, will always find our prices lower and our assortment larger than any to be found west of New York City.
WATCH REPAIRING—To this branch of our trade (being ourselves practical watch-makers,) we pay very special attention. We employ a force of the very best Artists in the country, and any and all fine delicate and difficult work entrusted to our care, for the trade or individuals, may rely on getting satisfaction.
Work may be sent by express or otherwise.
REINEMAN, MEYRAN & SEIDLE,
Wholesale & retail Jewelers & Silversmiths,
ap 29,'68-1y 42 Fifth Street, Pittsburgh, Pa.

TO FARMERS AND OTHERS.
A good Agent wanted in every township of this county to sell **Westcott's Adjustable Dash Churn**! the best butter maker now manufactured. We do not promise fabulous salaries to our agents, but do guarantee good wages to good men. We are anxious to have this Churn introduced, and to this end will make favorable arrangements with early applicants. Address THOS. H. BINGHAM & CO.,
1:8-1y 38 Penn St., Pittsburgh, Pa.

Bills, Cards, Circulars, Posters &c., &c., neatly executed at this Office, on short notice.

JOHN H. HOFFMAN,
MORGANTOWN, WEST VIRGINIA.
ATTORNEY FOR COLLECTING
PENSIONS, BOUNTIES, ARREARS OF PAY,
AND ALL MILITARY CLAIMS.
Having had 17 years experience in prosecuting such claims, I have become familiar with the various Laws—and the large amount of record evidence in my possession enables me to be very successful in prosecuting suspended claims, and in many instances have proved successful when the claimant had long given them up in despair. No matter how difficult the claim so it is just.
3,25-1y.

LAZEAR BROTHERS,
WHOLESALE GROCERS AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
No. 77, EXCHANGE PLACE, BALTIMORE.
JAS. B. LAZEAR,
WM. L. LAZEAR.
5:15-1y.

Printing.

PRINTING!
"THE WAYNESBURG REPUBLICAN"
JOB PRINTING ESTABLISHMENT,
Sayers' Building, East of the Public Square,
WAYNESBURG, PA.
PAMPHLETS
PROGRAMMES,
BILL HEADS,
BUSINESS CARDS
POSTERS,
BLANKS,
LABELS,
&c., &c.,
NEATLY EXECUTED.
WE HAVE NOW A GREAT VARIETY
OF MATERIAL!
And a more complete stock of
PAPER, CARDS, &c.,
Than any establishment within the limits of our business circle,
AND WE ARE PREPARED
To execute every description of
JOB PRINTING!
IN A
STYLE OF NEATNESS AND BEAUTY!!
WHICH
CANNOT BE SURPASSED ANYWHERE.
We employ the most competent printers, and propose to
MEET EVERY ORDER!
With which we are favored, in the
SHORTEST TIME POSSIBLE!
AND
IN THE MOST SATISFACTORY MANNER!
Particular attention given to
FINE RULE WORK
CERTIFICATES,
CHECKS, &c.,
TERMS REASONABLE!
Let us have a call! Save going elsewhere.
JAS. S. SAYERS,
1069 Waynesburg, Pa.

The Waynesburg Republican.

FANNY FERN expresses a doubt whether, if ladies should learn to smoke one of them would "allow another to stop her in the street for a light without being introduced or knowing who her dressmaker was, or where she bought her bonnets."

AN ingenious cobbler, who is known as a man of few words, and who is very provident of them, hit upon the following plan to save expense in painting all the letters of "Shoe Shop."
E
SHO
P

A NEW feature has been introduced at the fairs and festivals of some of the religious bodies of Boston. Several of the most graceful of the children of the parish are taught fancy dances which they perform for the benefit of the fairs. This is very right, perhaps but of course the White Fawn is very wrong.

A GRAPHIC Washington correspondent says: Judge Nelson has a good forehead, and he wears spectacles and chews tobacco. This tobacco runs over at the corners of his mouth, in the midst of his gushes of poetry, and he wipes it away with the back of his hand, to the disgust of the poet's ghost.

A GENTLEMAN was chiding his son for staying out late of nights—or rather early of next morning—and said: "Why when I was of your age, my father would not allow me to go out of the house after dark!" "Then you had a deuce of a father—you had," sneered the young profligate. Whereupon the father very rashly vociferated! "I had a confoundod sight better one than you, you young rascal!"

SAYS the Washington correspondent of the Cleveland *Leader:* "Whiteness is no word for Secretary Welles' beard, so superfinely bleached that an Albino might envy it. Said beard is short, downy, and very healthy of growth, so that with his clear, pink skin, he looks like a Persian or a Syrian. His hair, clean as the combed wool of Mary's little lamb, suggests, also, with the innocent eyes of the old gentleman, the patriotic rhyme:

Johnson had a little lamb,
Its fleece was white as snow,
And everywhere that Johnson went
The lamb was sure to go,
Shouting the battle-cry of freedom!"

THE Pittsburg *Post* is dissatisfied with the music at the Cathedral in that city. It thinks it an outrage on the ear, "uneducated and American though it be," to have "a young expert, on the violin, break in at the most solemn portion of the service, with music more suggestive of round dances than Divine Anthems." "Let us have no more fiddling in the Cathedral," adds the *Post*, "but a little more soap and water, or attention to the volumes and columns of dirt everywhere apparent inside that noble edifice. With an organ the largest and finest in Western Pennsylvania, a choir reasonably fair, we should suppose kettle drums and fiddling from the Varieties would not be tolerated."

VALLANDIGHAM'S paper says in regard to the coming Presidential campaign: "But of one thing, in our deliberative judgment and deep conviction, all concerned may rest assured; and therefore Eastern 'Conservatives and War Democrats,' and their allies in the West, may take notice of it and govern themselves accordingly. No platform or candidate will or can carry Ohio, or any Western or border State, that is committed, openly or tacitly, to the proscription of the sagacious, gallant and truly patriotic men who refused to support the late civil war, with all its evil and bitter fruit accumulating now every day. Let the Captain Cuttles of War Democracy and Conservatism 'make a note of it.'"

The Public Debt Statement.

A comparison of the public debt statement just issued, with that issued April 1st, shows that since that time the debt bearing coin interest has increased $18,937,450; debt bearing currency interest has decreased $21,390,900; the matured debt not presented for payment has decreased $1,131,100; debt bearing no interest has increased $1,477,640—making a decrease in the total amount of the debt of $2,206,710. The amount of coin in the Treasury has increased $7,630,040 33, and the amount of currency has increased $8,944,109 48, making a decrease in the total amount of debt, less cash in the Treasury, of $19,680,859 80,

Abyssinia.

The successful termination of the English with Abyssinia and the death of King Theodore gives value to the opinions of Bishop Gobat as expressed several years since, to a gentleman now residing in Philadelpaia. The Bishop is a Swiss by birth, and has been supported by the British and Prussians for some years as the head of the Episcopal Church at Jerusalem. He spent ten years of lifetime as a missionary in Abyssinia. His opinion was that the Abyssinians only needed to be relieved from the intolerable despotism of their rulers and to be brought into some correspondence with western nations to rise rapidly in the scale of civilization. He rates their abilities highly, and says that they are keen, and logical in their intellectual processes; fine mechanics, brave soldiers, and capable of a higher development than any other African race. They are desirious, too, of a more intimate correspondence with the world than has been allowed them—*Phila. North American.*

Dry Goods.

GOOD NEWS!
AND NEW GOODS!
D. SHIRK,
Now offers to the public
The most complete assortment of
Every thing in the Dry
Goods line ever brought to
This market. The Spring
Styles, fresh and attractive
And of every variety.
Hats for Men and Boys,
Ladies' and Misses, Boots
And Shoes, unsurpassed in
Durability & Cheapness.
Muslins, Delaines, Cloths,
Bonnets & Bonnet frames
Cassimeres, and in fact
Everything that can be
Desired, you can buy of him.
A. WILSON, JR.
Especially invites a call from his old customers, being satisfied the prestige of former dealing will be sustained and that now, as of yore, the tastes of all will be pleased regarding prices and quality. Embrace the first opportunity and give him an early call.
☞ Rooms formerly occupied by A. Wilson, Jr. in Wilson's building, Waynesburg, Pa.
ap 8,'68-1y. D. SHIRK.

BEAUTIFUL DISPLAY!
OF
DRY GOODS, CLOTHS, CASSIMERS, &c.,
AT
EVANS' ESTABLISHMENT.
COMPLETE ASSORTMENT
OF
EVERYTHING IN THE LINE!
Wishing to close out for the Fall trade, he offers his goods at astonishing low rates for cash. The stock is as late as the latest and the best in market.
Miner's Building, opposite the Greene House.
4:21-3m L. K. EVANS.

CARR,
M'CANDLESS
& CO.,
DRY GOODS,
94 WOOD STREET,
Pittsburgh, Penna.
Buyers of Dry Goods are invited to examine the most Complete Stock brought to this market.
Many of our Most Popular Styles are not to be found elsewhere, being controlled entirely by us. The entire stock having been purchased at the lowest rates,
WE CHALLENGE
COMPETITION.
PRINTS,
DELAINES,
ARMURES,
COLORED ALPACAS.
COLORED WOOL DELAINES,
FRENCH GINGHAMS,
SCOTCH GINGHAMS,
DOMESTIC GINGHAMS,
CLOTHS,
SHIRTINGS,
FANCY CASSIMERES,
TWEEDS,
COTTONADES,
PANT LINENS, &C.
HOUSEKEEPER'S GOODS,
SHEETINGS,
SHIRTINGS,
TICKINGS,
CHECKS,
QUILTS,
COVERLETS.
A large and well selected stock of
NOTIONS OF ALL KINDS.
HOSIERY, GLOVES, &C.
CASH BUYERS WILL FIND RARE INDUCEMENTS.
ap 15-4t

Boots & Shoes.

A FACT WORTHY OF NOTE!
JOHN M. WINGET
Undoubtedly has the LARGEST STOCK of
HOME-MADE BOOTS & SHOES!
IN WAYNESBURG.
They have been tried and found to be equal if not
Superior to any in the place!
He has a general and well manufactured assortment of
LADIES' AND MISSES, MEN & BOYS'
HOME MADE
BOOTS, SHOES AND SLIPPERS!
He keeps hands unexcelled as workmen in leather. His shop will be found
NEAR COTTEREL'S TANNERY,
☞ After returning thanks for a liberal patronage heretofore bestowed, I wish to say to my old customers and others that I warrant my work in every particular, and will sell at prices that will satisfy any reasonable person.
Don't forget the place, but
GIVE ME A CALL SOON.
ap 8, '68-1y JOHN M. WINGET.

GREAT PANIC IN THE PRICES OF
BOOTS AND SHOES!
—AT—
WILLIAM BERRYHILL'S,
TWO DOORS WEST OF N. CLARK & SON'S CLOTHING STORE,
Having just purchased a heavy Stock of Boots and Shoes of the FINEST and BEST QUALITY to be found in the East, he now has the Best selected and most complete assortment of these Goods ever brought to the Town. And he offers to sell
FOR CASH
Men's best, whole stock, Home-made Boots, 17 inch leg, at $6.00, 5.25 and 5.00; Men's Fine Calf at $7.50, with a uniform deduction in rates, on all kinds of stock. Mr. Berryhill having an experience of 15 years in the manufacturing of
BOOTS AND SHOES!
Is thoroughly acquainted with the business, and has taken great care to make this a
SUPERIOR STOCK TO ANY KEPT HERETOFORE.
Experienced hands are constantly employed in making to order and we can safely say that at no place else in these "diggings" can the material and workmanship be surpassed.
ALL WORK WARRANTED!
He now asks his friends and the public to call and examine his stock, as he feels confident that he can please them. WM. BERRYHILL,
12:18-tf Main Street, Waynesburg, Pa.

GREAT BARGAINS!
—IN—
BOOTS AND SHOES!
NEW STOCK!
NEW STORE!
CUSTOM-MADE WORK!
CHEAPER THAN EVER, AT
M. C. & H. BELL'S,
(SUCCESSORS TO HALSTED,)
SAYERS' CORNER
WAYNESBURG, PA.
☞ Call and examine, and save money!
GO TO M. C. & H. BELL'S FOR BARGAINS
12:4-1y.

AGENTS WANTED FOR
THE OFFICIAL HISTORY
OF THE WAR,
ITS CAUSES, CHARACTER, CONDUCT AND RESULTS.
By HON. ALEXANDER H. STEPHENS.
A BOOK FOR ALL SECTIONS AND ALL PARTIES.
This great work presents the only complete and impartial analysis of the Causes of the war yet published, and gives those interior lights and shadows of the great conflict only known to those high officers who watched the flood-tide of revolution from its fountain springs, and which were so accessible to Mr. Stephens from his position as second officer of the Confederacy.
To the public that has been surfeited with APPARENTLY SIMILAR PRODUCTIONS, we promise a change of fare, both agreeable and salutary, and an intellectual treat of the highest order. The Great American War has AT LAST found a historian worthy of its importance, and at whose hands it will receive that moderate, candid and impartial treatment which truth and justice so urgently demand.
The intense desire every where manifested to obtain this work, its official character and ready sale, combined with an increased commission, make it the best subscription book ever published.
One agent in Easton, Pa., reports 72 subscribers in three days.
One in Boston, Mass. 103 subscribers in four days.
One in Memphis, Tenn. 106 subscribers in five days.
Send for Circulars and see our terms, and a full description of the Work, with Press notices of advance sheets, &c.
Address NATIONAL PUBLISHING CO.
26, South Seventh St. Philadelphia.
ap 29-4t

Miscellaneous.

BETTER THAN EVER!
FROM
NEW YORK & PHILADELPHIA
THOMAS BRADEN,
Has just received a splendid new
SPRING STOCK OF HARDWARE!
To which he invites especial attention.
His store is filled with everything in his line needed by the farmer and mechanic. Being a practical farmer, he knows exactly the wants of his farmer friends. Among his variety of goods will be found Iron and Nails of all kinds, Planes of all varieties, Augers, Braces, &c., Tuttle-toothed, Cross-cut and Mill Saws, Hand Saws and Tools of all descriptions.
AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS,
Mowing Machines, Cutting Boxes, Corn Shellers, Plows, Cultivators, Shovels, Forks, and everything in this line.
SADDLERY HARDWARE.
A general assortment of Saddlery Hardware, to which he invites the attention of purchasers.
WOODEN WARE OF ALL KINDS:
Tubs, Brokets, Butter Bowls and all kinds of Kitchen Wooden Fixin's, Willow Baskets, Brooms, Brushes, Coal Buckets, Brass Kettles, Buggy Whips, Shot Guns, Boys's Wagons and Sleds. All of which will be sold cheaper than ever for Cash!
GIVE HIM A CALL SOON.
He will take pleasure in showing his stock at all times. So give him a call when you come to town. Remember the place,
OPPOSITE FIRST NATIONAL BANK,
WAYNESBURG, PA.
ap 8,'68-tf THOMAS BRADEN.

IMPORTANT TO
BUILDERS AND CONTRACTORS!
WAYNESBURG STEAM PLANING MILL.
It gives us pleasure to announce to the public the completion of this work and the readiness of the proprietors to
RECEIVE ORDERS!
AND
MAKE CONTRACTS!
The best improved machinery is used. Planing, Ploughing and Grooving, Sash and Door Making, Pannelling, Ripping, moulding &c., rapidly and skilfully executed. Ruling prices paid for
ALL KINDS OF LUMBER!
They are also prepared to do all kinds of Carpenter Work, with the utmost promptness, and in the most substantial manner.
They respectfully solicit a share of public patronage, and flatter themselves that they will in all cases be able to
GIVE ENTIRE SATISFACTION!
All orders promptly attended to.
BRADEN, WALTON & SAYERS.
8:14-tf Waynesburg, Pa.

COPPER AND TINWARE ESTABLISHMENT IN WAYNESBURG, PA.
DON'T THROW MONEY AWAY, BUT USE IT TO BUY CHEAP AND USEFUL STOVES OF
W. H. HELPHENSTINE,
They have the handsomest and neatest pattern of
COOKING, HEATING, AND PARLOR STOVES!
in use. Call and examine the different patterns before you purchase elsewhere. They have the ROSEDALE, for wood or coal, three sizes; and the Perfection, for wood, three sizes. They are the best stoves in use.
Don't let the women scold any longer, but get them what they need.
They manufacture
TIN, COPPER AND SHEET IRON WARE!
of all kinds. Everything in our line will be attended to promptly; send in your orders soon, for I will sell cheap for cash or country produce
SPOUTING AND ROOFING!
done to order on the shortest notice, at the old stand, south of the Sheriff's House, Waynesburg, Pa. W. H. HELPHENSTINE.
1:29-6m

E. A. TINKER.....H. L. MAPEL.
TINKER & MAPEL,
COMMISSION MERCHANTS
FOR THE SALE OF
HOGS, CATTLE AND SHEEP,
AT THEIR OWN YARDS,
WEST BALTIMORE, MARYLAND.
ADJOINING MD. LIVE STOCK SCALES.
Consignments respectfully solicited. All communications promptly answered. Post Office Address—Box 1089. 7:24-1y.

GEORGE C. STURGISS, Attorney at Law. JOHN C. WAGNER Notary Public.
STURGISS & WAGNER,
UNITED STATES CLAIM AND GENERAL COLLECTING AGENTS.
☞ For the adjustment of CLAIMS, of all kinds against the United States, such as
PENSIONS, INCREASE OF PENSIONS, BOUNTY, $100 EXTRA BOUNTY,
and those of any other class call on or write to the Military and Naval Agency of
STURGISS & WAGNER,
Walnut St., 1 door below Hasans' corner, (Up stairs,)
8:21,'67-1y MORGANTOWN, W. VA.

I. O. OF O. F.
WAYNESBURG ENCAMPMENT, NO. 119.
Hall in Ganear's Building, east Main Street, Waynesburg, Pa. First and second Friday's of each month. dh.

The Waynesburg Republican.

NOTICE TO ATTORNEYS.—Attorneys will be held responsible for Paper Books, Advertising and Job Work, ordered by them and not paid for in advance. Such bills to be collectable on demand.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.—The attention of our readers is specially directed to the following advertisements, which appear for the first time in our paper to-day.

☞List of Causes—J. F. Temple.
☞Applicants for Tavern License—J. F. Temple
☞G. C. A. S.—H. H. Cree.
☞Register's Notice—Peter Brown.
☞Jury List—Jury Com.
☞Executor's Notice—J. Hewit, T. Seaton.
☞Notice to Tax payers—Abner Baily.

HON. JNO. C. FLENNIKEN, of our place and District delegate to the Chicago Convention, will attend that Convention.

HON. J. R. KELLEY, of Washington county, alternate of William McKennan, Esq., as Chicago delegate, will go to the Chicago Convention.

MASONIC.—The A. Y. M. of this District have decided to celebrate the anniversary of St. John the Evangelist on the 24th of June next, at Waynesburg. A cordial invitation is extended to all lodges and members in good standing.

TILL TAPPED.—Some of the "young hopefuls" of our village last week "went through" the till of a groceryman and abstracted four dollars therfrom. They were detected and the money recovered. Beyond a reprimand nothing was done with them.

FOR SALE!—A first class No. 2, Empire Sewing Machine; one of Grovesteen's Piano fortes, of the best quality, and a scholarship for a course of instruction in Iron City Commercial College. Will be sold on easy terms For information enquire at this office.

POISONING THE BLESSED AIR.—This is what the rivals of Pardon's new perfume, "Flor de Mayo," are doing with their atrocious compounds. The Health Commissioners should look to it. It is their duty to abate the ill-smelling nuisances. Sold by all druggists.

FARMERS' CLUBS.—A farmers club will meet monthly in Washington county under the auspices of the County Agricultural Society, for the discussion of subjects on practical agriculture. This is a capital idea, and one which should have a practical application in our own county.

ESCAPE.—Tuesday forenoon a *chicken-thief* twisted the bars in the window of the jail (so called) and with the aid of his blanket swung to the ground and "scooted." A great many citizens turned out to see him off but there were none inclined "to do him reverence" by detaining him.

STABLE DESTROYED.—On Wednesday morning of last week, the stable of Judge Pollock, of Morgan township was struck by lightening and consumed. Two horses were saved from the fire. What the loss is we are not informed. The mill adjacent was doubtless saved by the fierce rain-storm prevailing at the time.

PROJECTED IMPROVEMENT.—It is rumored that R. W. Downey, Esq., has purchased the "Adams House," and will inaugurate a new era in the history of that corner by tearaway the old shell and erecting a magnificent block for business purposes on the site. This would be a grand and lasting monument to his good sense.

PAINFUL ACCIDENT.—Mr. H. W. Taylor, of Jackson tp., on the 2nd inst., whilst rolling logs on his farm had his right leg caught between two logs bursting the calve open for nine inches and breaking the bones. Dr T. R. Rogers was called and performed a skilful operation and now reports Mr. Taylor in a fair way for recovery.

I. O. G. T.—The fifteenth annual session of the Grand Lodge of Good Templars of Pennsylvania, will meet at Williamsport, Lycoming county, on June 18th. Each lodge is entitled to one representative, and all lodges having two hundred members on the 30th of April, are entitled to two representatives, and one for each additional hundred members.

FATAL ACCIDENT IN FAYETTE COUNTY.—Mr. Robert Latta, of Allen township, Fayette county, employed at the coal works of Robert Forsythe, was struck in the back of the head by the iron handle of a windlas used in drawing up flat boats to the "tipple" a few days ago, and his brains scattered. He lived only forty-eight hours after the occurrence. Deceased leaves a wife and three children.

IMPORTANT MOVEMENT.—The committee appointed by the Board of Trustees of Washington and Jefferson College to devise a plan for the better union of the institution met at the office of Judge Veech, corner of Grant and Fourth streets, Pittsburgh, and unanimously agreed to recommend that the college classes, which have heretofore been divided between Washington and Cannonsburg, be brought together at one place.

GOING AT IT.—Capt. J. M. Kent, has contracted for building the masonry of the C. P. Church about to be erected here. He contemplates burning a brick kiln and has commenced the work on the ground adjoining the creek, and west of Slater's lane. It is the intention, we understand, to supply brick for other parties who have building "on the brain." Our town will improve considerably this summer.

A PLACE TO GO.—Our town is this year favored with three very decent hotels, any of them, we *presume*, competent to entertain travelers and guests in a becoming manner. We *know*, however, and can vouch for the hospitality, the agreeableness, and the accomodations that are found at "The Sherman House." If any one virtue predominates in "Tom" Bradley it is generosity. Test the truth of what we say once.

"CHUCK-A-LUCK" KLAN.—This improvement on the Southern "Ku Kluxers" has a numerous membership hereabouts. They hold regular vigils in the Court House, work with the assiduity of beavers and the secresy of moles; are commonly known as "White Boys" but are anything else, if a dissipated "nigger" wants to play for "the drinks." Could any of their members be *elevated* to the social equality of the negro? That is a question for debate among our humanizing societies.

FAYETTE COUNTY.—The borough election in Uniontown on Monday week, resulted in a Republican triumph by an increased majority over the election of last spring. This being the home of Hon. C. E Boyle, the Democratic candidate for Auditor General, the Democracy used every endeavor to elect their ticket so that another "re-election" might be crowed over. But the Republicans stood to their guns, and elected their ticket by majorities ranging from twenty to thirty, an increase of nearly twenty per cent. over last year.

SHOOTING AFFAIR.—On the 7th inst. a serious shooting affray took place at Wheeler's blacksmith shop, eight miles east of Washington, Pa., on the National road, between a man named Tuscan and his brother-in-law, Henry Ward. The facts are, some time ago the parties had a quarrell; Ward had Tuscan bound over to keep the peace; they met by accident at the blacksmith shop, and soon got into an altercation. Tuscan who was a powerful fellow, made at Ward, when the latter drew a revolver and threatened to shoot; Tuscan caught up a hammer and still advanced; Ward fired when Tuscan fell and was supposed to be mortally wounded: A surgeon soon arrived, and pronounced the wound mortal, but after a more critical examination said the ball had struck a rib, and followed it around and came out at the back. So what was first supposed to be a murder turned out by a lucky accident to be only assault and battery. At last accounts Ward has not been arrested.

USE Barretts' Hair Restorative, (best in use) for sale at G. W. Roberts' Drug Store.

GENTLEMEN'S patent, quarter Oxford ties, at M. C. & H. Bell's, very cheap for cash!

STEWART'S Champion Salve wholesale and retail by D. W. Braden, agent for Greene Co.

LOOK TO YOUR CELLARS.—Now is the time to clean up the cellars, as it is a work that should not be left until warm weather is upon us. By that time any vegetable matter left remaining will decompost and produce an atmosphere most deleterious to health. The meat stands should be emptied upon the asparagus beds or manure heap, and must not be thrown anywhere else, as the brine will kill even trees as thick as an arm if applied in large quantities. The cellar should then be thoroughly whitewashed and burnished up nice enough to dine in it. A filthy cellar is an abomination that no housekeeper who has any claim to tidiness will allow to remain an hour longer than can be helped. The health of the entire family may be seriously endangered by it, and we have no doubt that in many instances fevers have resulted from unwarrantable neglect in this matter.

CUSTOM MADE Boots, calf back and front warranted in every particular, for $6.00, at M. C. & H. Bell's!

WILBORS Cod Liver Oil and Lime sold at Braden's Drug Store.

VARNISHES of all kinds sold at G. W. Roberts' Drug Store.

"A BIG THING!"—The Republican National Convention, on the 20th inst., will bring large crowds to Chicago from all parts of the Union. It seems now as if the nomination of Grant is all that is wanting to drive the wheels of business and set the machinery of industry in motion. It is about the same with regard to Frank McGurgan's announcement that he will have new goods from Philadelphia by Saturday next. The people will rush to see him from all parts of the country, and having bought of him will return with light hearts to their work confident in his ability to save the country, by establishing himself upon the broad platform of Equal Rates for All and down with High Prices! Room opposite the "Greene House," in Minor's building.

HELMBOLD'S Extract of Buchu by the dozen or single Bottle at Braden's Drug Store.

STRICTLY Pure White Lead, sold at G. W. Roberts' Drug Store.

DR. SARGENTS Liver Pills, Backache Pills and Cough Syrup sold at Bradens Drug Store.

HAS Nature an antidote for acquired disease? The Plantation Bitters, prepared by Dr. Drake, of New York, have no doubt benefited and cured more persons of Dyspepsia, Nervousness, Sour Stomach, Loss of Appetite, Sinking Weakness, General Debility, and Mental Despondency, than any other article in existence. They are composed of the purest roots and herbs, carefully prepared, to be taken as a tonic and gentle stimulant. They are adapted to any age or condition of life, and are extensively popular with mothers and persons of sedentary habits.

MAGNOLIA WATER.—A delightful toilet article—superior to Cologne and at half the price

A LARGE stock of Wool Twine and Sheepshears at T. Braden's Hardware Store.

PAINTS of all kinds dry and in oil for sale by G. W. Roberts.

OLDER YET.—Since our notice of the finding of a Spanish coin dated 1745, Mr. Gideon Johns has shown us an Irish cent dated 1737 It is copper and about the size of an old fashioned American "copper," upon one side is the King's medallion with the inscription "George II. Rex." upon the other the harp of the Green Isle surmounted by the crown of royalty with the word "Hibernia, 1737." It is in a state of good preservation and would be a valuable acquisition for one fond of numismatics.

FAHNESTOCKS Pure White Lead sold at Braden's cheap Drug Store.

BRUSHES of all kinds for sale at G. W. Roberts' Drug Store.

A large stock of Wheeling Nails all sizes at T. Braden's Hard-Ware Store.

CHANGE OF TIME.—The new schedule adopted by the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne & Chicago Railway Company for the Summer season went into effect on the 11th. Trains will hereafter arrive at, and depart from Pittsburgh as follows: A Chicago Express leaves daily at 1:55 P. M., arrives daily at 11:23 A. M. The Chicago Express will arrive daily at 2:23 A. M., the Cleveland and Wheeling Express at 4:33 P. M., the Chicago express at 4:23.

A NEW stock of Colgate's Toilet Soaps just received at Braden's Drug Store.

PAIN PAINT, for sale at G. W. Roberts' Drug Store.

TRIX, Trix, Trix, sold at G. W. Roberts' Drug Store.

PRIMARY ELECTION.—There is unusual activity displayed among candidates for the Democratic honors to be awarded on the 8th of June. Of the formidable names presented for Assembly it is conceded that Dr. T. W. Ross stands "A. 1.," the rotundity of Rice's Landing, the politeness of Waynesburg, the obscurity of the "whole county," the militia man of Richhill and the martyr of Morris, to the contrary notwithstanding. Of the other offices it is useless to conjecture.

JUST OPENED.—A new and complete stock of Boots and Shoes, at M. C. & H. Bell's cheap store, Sayers' corner, Waynesburg. Among their stock will be found all the Spring Styles, direct from the manufacturers, selected by M. C. Bell expressly for this market.

FRESH Drugs received every week at G. W. Roberts' Drug Store.

Married.

HUGHES—MUNDELL—On April 28, 1868, by John Lantz Esq., Mr. Richard Hughes of Greene Co., Pa., to Miss Amanda Mundell of Monongalia Co., W. Va., at the brides residence.

Markets.

WAYNESBURG MARKET.

WAYNESBURG, May 12, 1868.

Corrected Weekly for the REPUBLICAN.

PRODUCE.	
Butter (fresh roll,) ₱ lb	30
Eggs ₱ doz	15
Potatoes ₱ bush	1 50@2 50
Lard ₱ lb	12½
Tallow ₱ lb	12½
Country Soap ₱ lb	08
Dried Apples ₱ lb	8c
FLOUR AND GRAIN.	
Flour ₱ bbl	18 00
Wheat ₱ bush	2 40
Rye ₱ bush	1 15@1 20
Corn ₱ bush	1 10
Corn Meal ₱ bush	1 10
GROCERIES.	
Coffee ₱ lb	28@30
Tea ₱ lb	1 80
Brown Sugar ₱ lb	15
Refined Sugar ₱ lb	20
Syrup ₱ gal	60
Molasses (N. Orleans,)	1 20
Sorghum ₱ gal	80
Salt ₱ bbl	3 25
Rice ₱ lb	15

PITTSBURGH MARKETS.

SATURDAY, May 9, 1868.

Trade has ruled quiet during the past week, and business was not so active as the previous week. There is little of special interest to report. Prices continue generally without material change from those noted at the commencement of the week. Bacon and lard have slightly advanced. Flour continues active and unchanged. Butter and eggs declined early in the week, but at the close butter advanced.

We quote as follows, which are the wholesale prices:

GRAIN AND FLOUR.	
Wheat, Penn'a. and Ohio, Winter Red	$2 50@2 60
Rye ₱ bush	2 10
Oats ₱ bush	80@85
Corn ₱ bush	110@112
Spring Wheat Flour	10 75@11 25
Winter Wheat	12 00@13 00
PROVISIONS.	
Shoulders	13@14½c
Sugar Cured Hams	20c
Lard	18c
Potatoes, ₱ bush	1 40@1 50
Apples ₱ bbl	4,00@7,50
Cheese	15@20
Eggs ₱ doz	25
Butter	35@40
SEEDS.	
Clover Seed	7 00
Timothy Seed	2 75
Flax Seed	2 55

NEW YORK DRY GOODS MARKET.

NEW YORK, May 9.

Certain styles of cotton goods have been reduced so low as to give some little stimulus to trade, yet the market is by no means active or in a healthy condition. Atlantic heavy brown sheetings were reduced to-day one-half cent per yard, and so have Pacific extra heavy sheetings, the former now selling at 17½c, and the latter at 17c. In other classes of goods there is no important change. In woolens there is a pretty good demand for fabrics in fancy mixtures, double and twist selling at 65c to $1, which is far below cost of production. Cotton bags continue in active request and firm; Stark 55c

PENN. CENTRAL STOCK YARDS.

PITTSBURGH, May 7, 1868.

CATTLE.—The market contained a moderate supply of cattle, and prices were a shade better than the previous week. The principle operations at these yards are made on Eastern account. Chicago, as usual, had the largest proportion of cattle on hand. The extreme prices this week were $5@9 40. The number sold exceeds last week's 25 head.

HOGS.—The market since our last was firm Previous prices were fully maintained. In some instances a slight advance was obtained. The extreme rates this week were $8 62½@10 50 ₱ cwt.

Special Notices.

☞Colgate & Co's.

GERMAN

ERASIVE SOAP

is manufactured from PURE MATERIALS, and may be considered the STANDARD OF EXCELLENCE. For sale by all Groceries. 6;5-1y.

To Consumptives.—The REV. EDWARD A. WILSON will send (free of charge) to all who desire it, the prescription with the directions for making and using the simple remedy by which he was cured of a lung affection and that dread disease Consumption. His only object is to benefit the afflicted and he hopes every sufferer will try this prescription, as it will cost them nothing, and may prove a blessing. Please address REV. EDWARD A. WILSON, No. 1053 South Second St, Williamsburg New York. 6;5,'67-1ych9-18

☞**Errors of Youth.—A gentleman who** suffered for years from Nervous Debility, Premature Decay, and all the effects of youthful indiscretion, will, for the sake of suffering humanity, send free to all who need it, and receipt and directions for making the simple remedy by which he was cured. Sufferers wishing to profit by the advertiser's experience, can do so by addressing, in perfect confidence,

JOHN OGDEN,
6;5-1y 42 Cedar St., New York.

☞**The Healing Pool, and House of Mercy.**—Howard Association Reports for Young Men, on the crime of solitude, and the errors, abuses and diseases which destroy the manly powers, and create impediments to marriage, with sure means of relief. Sent in a sealed letter envelopes free of charge. Address DR. J. SKILLIN HOUGHTON, Howard Association, Philadelphia, Pa. 6;5-1y

GIFTS FOR THE MILLION

A HUGE STOCK,

BOUGHT EXPRESSLY FOR THE FESTIVE DAYS AHEAD, AT

ISAAC HOOPER'S

GROCERY AND CONFECTIONERY!

Mr. Hooper would still have his friends and patrons bear in mind, that he continues in the Grocery and Confectionery trade at his usual place of doing business, and that he has just received

A FRESH SUPPLY

of the best quality of all articles in his line.

TOYS—NOTIONS, and a great variety of useful articles always on hand.

REFRESHMENTS.

In connection with the above, Mr. Hooper keeps a Restaurant, where

DELICIOUS OYSTERS!

With all the "et ceteras," are served at reasonable rates.
The most attractive and most popular resort in town. 6;14'65-1y.

PLASTIC SLATE ROOFING!

The firm of ODBERT & JONES will furnish the

PROPERTY HOLDERS!

of Greene county, with the

PLASTIC SLATE ROOFING!

introduced last Summer, and so highly recommended by those who have tried it.
☞All orders left with L. W. Jones, Waynesburg, Pa., will receive prompt attention.
ODBERT & JONES,
3;11-6m of Washington County, Pa.

Legal Advertisements.

MERCANTILE APPRAISEMENT LIST OF GREENE COUNTY FOR 1868.

MARION TOWNSHIP	Class	Dol.
Axtell P. & Co	14	7 00
Braden T. (Hardware)	13	10 00
Braden D. W	14	7 00
Braden T. (Tobacco)	14	7 00
Brown Peter	13	10 00
Berryhill Wm	14	7 00
Bell M. C. & H	13	10 00
Bailey Wm	14	7 00
Clark N. & Son	14	7 00
Creigh Samuel	14	7 00
Campbell A. & B. F	14	7 00
Day Lewis	14	7 00
Evans L. K	13	10 00
Guiher James	13	10 00
Harvey Miss. M. A	14	7 00
Hooper Isaac	14	7 00
M'Clelland N. H	14	7 00
M'Gurgan Frank	13	10 00
Munnell John	13	10 00
Roberts G. W	13	10 00
Rinehart H. A	14	7 00
Sayers & Hoskinson	13	10 00
Sowers A. J	13	10 00
Shirk D	14	7 00
Scott W. & Co	14	7 00
Wallace William	14	7 00
Wallace R. F	14	7 00
JEFFERSON TOWNSHIP.		
Bailey J. M	14	7 00
Cloud & Bro	13	10 00
Fordyce J. G	14	7 00
Hewit Isaac	13	10 00
Hughes L. & Co	14	7 00
Jordan Mrs. M. A	14	7 00
Lindsey J. A. & Co	14	7 00
Martin W. H	14	7 00
Martin A. J	13	10 00
Sedgwick & Pollock	14	7 00
Smith & Black	13	10 00
Thomas Mrs. Dianna	14	7 00
Young R	14	7 00
CARMICHAELS BOROUGH.		
Barkman Wm	14	7 00
Crossdale A. T. & Co	13	10 00
Hartman Wm	14	7 00
Hathaway J. W	14	7 00
Jamison Henry	14	7 00
Laidley N. & Co	14	7 00
Mitchener J. P. & Co	12	12 50
Murdock W. M	14	7 00
Mounyer J. L	14	7 00
CUMBERLAND TOWNSHIP.		
Cummins T. L	14	7 00
Lucas T. & Co	12	12 50
Lindsey Wm	14	7 00
MONONGAHELA TOWNSHIP.		
Ball F. A	14	7 00
Boughner Wm	14	7 00
Boughner A. V	14	7 00
Cougenour George	14	7 00
Gray W. & Sons	13	10 00
Gray J. M. & S. T. (Distillery)	3	50 00
Mestrezat C. A	14	7 00
Mestrezat Wm	14	7 00
Mestrezat C. & Co. (distillery,)	6	25 00
Standley & Sicklesmith	14	7 00
DUNKARD TOWNSHIP.		
Everley L. S. (distillery,)	6	25 00
Lemley G. O	14	7 00
Maple A	14	7 00
Paul & Garrison	14	7 00
Stewart A. P	14	7 00
Taylor J. E	14	7 00
Titus B. F	14	7 00
GREENE TOWNSHIP.		
Standley & Sicklesmith	11	15 00
Seaton T. & Co	14	7 00
WHITELY TOWNSHIP.		
Chalfant Michael	14	7 00
Hudson W. B	14	7 00
Hudson John	14	7 00
Jolley A. J	14	7 00
FRANKLIN TOWNSHIP.		
Hook & Wise, (distillery,)	6	25 00
Huffman H. L	14	7 00
Jesse Hook	14	7 00
Rinehart J. L	14	7 00
MORGAN TOWNSHIP.		
Allman T	14	7 00
Allman A. F	14	7 00
Burson A. S. & Co	13	10 00
Iams Miller	14	7 00
Leonard L. & A. (distillery,)	6	25 00
Lippencot U. (distillery,)	6	25 00
Prior Stout	14	7 00
Wilson Amos	14	7 00
WASHINGTON TOWNSHIP.		
Lewis C. V. L	14	7 00
PERRY TOWNSHIP.		
Donley J. P. & Co	12	50 00
Morris G. W	12	10 00
Morris E. F	12	50 00
South D. & Bro	12	50 00
WAYNE TOWNSHIP.		
Calvert Bozin	14	7 00
Grantee H. L	14	7 00
GILMORE TOWNSHIP.		
McCullough P. & Co	12	12 50
SPRINGHILL TOWNSHIP.		
Barger John	14	7 00
White & Styles	14	7 00
ALEPPO TOWNSHIP.		
Hosack & Co	14	7 00
Moore P. & Bro	14	7 00
RICHHILL TOWNSHIP.		
Gillooly James	14	7 00
Gray D. W	14	7 00
Hughes & Kincaid	14	7 00
Hays J. W	13	10 00
M'Glumphy J. B. & Co	14	7 00
Ross Asa	13	10 00
MORRIS TOWNSHIP.		
Carter G. & Co	14	7 00
Penn J. H	14	7 00
Swart Jacob	13	10 00
Smith Hopkins	13	10 00
JACKSON TOWNSHIP.		
Grimes P. M	14	7 00
CENTRE TOWNSHIP.		
Gordon Zadok	13	10 00
Smith Thomas	13	10 00

Notice is hereby given that the Court of Appeals will be held at the Treasurer's Office in Waynesburg, May 19th and 14th, 1868.
S. B. ARNETT, Appraiser.

NOTICE.—Persons named in the foregoing list are hereby notified that it is made the duty of the County Treasurer to bring suit for all mercantile taxes which shall not be paid before the 1st day of June, 1868. They are respectfully requested to pay before that time.
ABNER M. BAILY,
ap 22,68-tt County Treasurer.

NOTICE.

The Commissioners of Greene County will receive sealed proposals up to the 1st of June next, for the repairing of the Four Mile Bridge near Jacob Rinehart's, in Franklin township, in the following manner: The four Main Posts that the arch rests upon to be spliced with pine timber, said splices to be six feet long; a new floor of two inch oak plank to be put therein, and to be new roofed with good oak shingles; the contract to be let to the lowest and best bidder.
ELIAS SCOTT, }
J. M. MORRIS, } Com'rs.
ISAAC J. HUPP, }
May 6 tt

NOTICE.

A meeting of the Commissioners appointed by Act of Assembly for the purpose of organizing an Insurance Company, will be held at the Exchange Bank in Waynesburg, on the 21st day of May, next. Proposed Capital $200,000.

J. F. TEMPLE, JACOB SWART,
SIMON RINEHART, JOHN CLAYTON,
JOHN MUNNELL, JOHN DOWLIN,
J. A. J. BUCHANAN, AARON SHELBY,
JOHN C. FLENNIKEN; JOHN I. WORLEY,
DR. D. W. GRAY, DR. J. SHRIVER,
Commissioners.
May 6-td

Miscellaneous.

SOMETHING NEW!

MRS. E. S. SAYERS & HOSKINSON

Have just arrived from the East with a large assortment of foreign and domestic

DRY GOODS,

SPRING & SUMMER STYLES,

which they propose to sell at the lowest CASH prices! such as Dress Goods, Dress Trimming, Dress Buttons, Ladies Shawls, Boots and Shoes, Hats and Caps; also, a great variety of nice articles, at very low prices for

GENTLEMEN AND LADIES' WEAR,

Wares of all kinds, and a complete variety of the best GROCERIES. All of which they propose to sell at the very lowest figures, depending on the quality and cheapness of their goods to gain them custom.
Give them a call before purchasing elsewhere, and they will prove that the above is correct. Room in Allison's building, nearly opposite the Court House, Waynesburg. 4;1,'67-tf

HAVE A CIGAR?

IF SO, CALL IN AT
T. BRADEN'S NEW ESTABLISHMENT.

He keeps on hand at all times

AN EXCELLENT QUALITY OF CIGARS,

Smoking & Chewing Tobacco,
Pipes, Snuff, etc., etc.

PRICES DOWN! IS THE WORD!

Call in. Room in the Worley House, Waynesburg, Pa.
ap. 15,'68-tf T. BRADEN.

Clothing.

BLOW-UP ON THE MONONGAHELA!

STEAMERS

ELECTOR AND FAYETTE!

IN THEIR GREAT RACE TO SECURE THE

IMMENSE

CARGO OF CLOTHING!

OF

N. CLARK & SON

Which has just been secured and

SAVED FROM THE WRECK!

The Largest, Cheapest and Best Selection of

READY-MADE CLOTHING,

GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING GOODS!

HATS AND CAPS!

Will be found at N. CLARK & SON'S,

FULL SUITS AT $6 00!

That are good material and warranted to wear well.

GOOD CASSIMERE SUITS FOR $11 50.

Good Pants as low as $1 25 and $1 75.

We ask nothing for showing goods. Come and see us; we like to show goods.

OUR PRICES CANNOT BE BEAT!

ap 15, 68

AHOY! ALOFT!

STAND BY, ALL!

TO SEE THE GRAND OPENING OF

SPRING & SUMMER CLOTHING

DRESS SUITS AND BUSINESS SUITS,

Beautiful assortment of Cloths,

GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING GOODS,

SHIRTS READY-MADE,

New Styles for Gent's Neck Dress Scarfs, Fine French Figured Percale Shirts, Collars & Cuffs.

THE DECLINE IN PRICES enables him to sell at fabulous low rates. Full suits of excellent texture, can be had at one half former cost. Come and get the best while it is going.

WON'T BE UNDERSOLD IN WAYNESBURG

ROOM IN ALLISON'S BUILDING, OPPOSITE THE COURT HOUSE.

ap 15,'68-3m.

PUBLIC NOTICE.

As the firm of HUGHES & LUCAS is dissolved by mutual consent, the Commission business will still be carried on at the old stand, in good order, and on the most reasonable terms, in the name and style of L. HUGHES & CO., (senior partner.) They flatter themselves, by having the House and the best location in the place for that business, that they will RECEIVE a liberal share of the public patronage.
They will also keep a good supply of GROCERIES on hand to accommodate all who may favor them with a call.
L. HUGHES & CO.,
6;10-tf. Rice's Landing, Pa.

JOHN HUGHES.....THOMAS LUCAS.

T. LUCAS & CO.

FORWARDING AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS.

And dealers in Groceries, Hardware, Leather, Glass, Produce, Iron, Nails, Steel, &c., also, agents for Autrey, Cromlow & Coon's Window Sash & Blinds kept constantly on hands. Rice's Landing, Pa., above the RUN. 6;5-tf.

Dry Goods.

ANOTHER EXCITEMENT!

HI. PRICE ASSASSINATED!

FRANK M'GURGAN THE ASSASSIN!

THE DEED WAS DONE IN THE

ROOM OPPOSITE THE GREENE HOUSE,

WAYNESBURG, PA.

He has just received and is now offering for sale at the lowest prices, the finest stock of

SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS

Ever before offered in this market, consisting in part, of Spring and Summer Clothing

FOR MEN AND BOYS!

A very large stock that cannot be excelled; also, a very superior assortment of

LADIES' GOODS

Of all kinds, consisting in part, of New Dress Trimmings, Ribbons—every width and shade; Satins and silks, latest styles;

TRIMMINGS AND BUTTONS!

Sash, Bonnet, Neck and Trimming Ribbons; Laces—real point, Appique and Valencia. Handkerchiefs—Lace, Embroidered, Hemstitched and Plain. Hamburg work—a fine assortment.

JEWELRY.

A large assortment of Kid Gloves—first quality for ladies and gentlemen.

LADIES' HATS, STRAW HATS,

Bonnets and Bonnet Frames; Bonnet ornaments and flowers, both French and American; together with any and all articles in use by ladies. Ask for anything you want and we can supply you. Also a fine assortment of

CARPETS AND WALL PAPER

of various kinds and patterns, all of which will be sold cheap as the cheapest.
1;13-tf. FRANK McGURGAN.

Groceries &c.

MURDER!

"OVER THE LEFT."

A

Majority of those who read newspapers, never even give a hasty glance at a business advertisement and if a

MAN

Actually has a choice variety of goods which he is selling at the VERY LOWEST prices that can be afforded, it hardly pays him to publish the fact. Therefore we have

FOUND

It best to simply invite everybody to call and examine our stock and prices before purchasing elsewhere, and say but little in regard to our ability and determination to make it advantageous to those who are not

DEAD

To their own interest to buy their Candies, Nuts Raisons, Groceries and everything

IN

The Grocery lineo. H. A. Rinehart, in Ledwith's old building, opposite the public square,

WAYNESBURG.

A FRESH SUPPLY

JUST RECEIVED AND

FOR SALE AT THE

LOWEST PRICES.

10;30-tf.

READ AND KNOW:—

QUICK SALES AND SHORT PROFITS!

IMMENSE STOCK OF FRESH GROCERIES AND PROVISIONS

JUST RECEIVED BY

A. J. SOWERS

Constantly arriving at the Store of

JOHN MUNNELL,

WAYNESBURG, PA.

Consisting, in part, of

GROCERIES,
CONFECTIONARIES,
TOBACCO,
SEGARS,
SNUFF,
CRACKERS,
CHEESE,
MOLASSES,
CARBON OIL,
FISH,
BACON,
&c., &c., &c.,

In addition to the above, a full stock of

NOTIONS, HARDWARE, SPECTACLES, POCKET KNIVES

and thousands of other articles, which are being sold as low as the

TIMES WILL PERMIT!

COME AND BUY.

JOHN MUNNELL.

M:1:tf.

MOFFAT'S LIFE PILLS
AND PHŒNIX BITTERS.

The Most Successful Medicines in the World.

Established in 1835 by one of our Most Eminent Physicians, and now used throughout North and South America, with more pleasing results than any other Medicine in cases of diseased Liver, Blood or Skin, Indigestion, Costiveness, Bilious Complaints, Rheumatism and Fever and Ague.

Thousands of certificates are in our possession, giving detailed accounts of perfect CURES effected by these invaluable Medicines. They regulate the System and put all the functions of the body in a healthy condition.

Sold by all Druggists. White & Rowland, Proprietors, Successors to Dr. John Moffat and Dr. W. B. Moffat, New York.

I. O. OF O. F.

WAYNESBURG ENCAMPMENT, NO. 119.

Hall in Sellers's building, east Main Street, Waynesburg, Pa. First and second Friday's of each month.

Miscellaneous.

THE UNION PACIFIC

RAILROAD COMPANY

OFFER A LIMITED AMOUNT OF THEIR

FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS

AT PAR,

PAYABLE IN GOLD.

The Great Pacific Railroad Line, extending 1721 miles from Omaha, on the Missouri river, to the tide-waters of the Pacific Ocean, is being built by two powerful Companies—The UNION PACIFIC, beginning at Omaha, building West, and the Central Pacific of California, beginning at Sacramento, building East, until the two roads shall meet.

Both Companies have prosecuted the work with great vigor, the Union Pacific having already expended over

THIRTY MILLION DOLLARS,

and the Central over TWENTY MILLIONS, upon their respective parts of the undertaking. The Union Pacific have completed 500 miles—have iron and other materials for two hundred miles more upon the ground, and one hundred additional miles are ready for the track. They also have a much larger force employed this year than ever before, and it is expected that between

800 AND 900 MILES

will be in operation during 1868. There seems to be no reasonable doubt that the distance between Omaha and Sacramento will be traversed by rail in 1870.

THE GOVERNMENT GRANTS 12,800 acres of land, and its Bonds to the average amount of $28,000 per mile, to aid in the construction of the line, and authorises the issue of the first mortgage Bonds now offered for sale, to the same amount and no more. The Government takes a SECOND lien, and gives to the First Mortgage Bond-holders a prior lien for their security, to which a large paid-up capital is added. The Bonds cannot be issued except as each section of twenty miles is accepted by Government commission, so that they always represent a real property.

It is universally admitted that on the completion of the Union Pacific Railroad, its through business will make it one of the most profitable in the world—but its WAY or LOCAL business is already several times the interest on its bonds; so that, if not another mile were built, they would be a secure investment.

THE NET EARNINGS for eight months of last year on an average of 386 miles are officially reported at $1,069,136, while the interest on all the Bonds it could issue on that length of road for that time, reduced to currency, was only $345,856.

The amount paid by the Government for the transportation of troops, munitions, stores and mails has been, and doubtless will continue to be much more than the interest on the United States Second Mortgage Bonds. If it is not, the charter provides that after the road is completed, and until said bonds and interest are paid; at least five per cent. of the net earnings of the road shall be applied to such payment.

The Union Pacific Bonds are for $1,000 each and have coupons attached. They have thirty years to run, and bear annual interest, payable on the first days of January and July at the Company's Office in the City of New York, at the rate of six per cent. in gold. The Principal is payable in gold at maturity. At the present rate of gold, these bonds pay an annual income on their cost of

NEARLY NINE PER CENT,
AND IT IS BELIEVED THAT THEY WILL SOON BE AT A PREMIUM.

The Company have but a very limited supply of their Bonds remaining on hand, but any subscriptions accepted to a greater amount than can be filled from Bonds now in the Company's possession, will be supplied from the New Bonds to be issued on that portion of the road completed in the Spring, in the order in which they are received.

The Company reserve the right to advance the price of their bonds to a rate above par at any time, and will not fill any orders or receive any subscriptions on which the money has not been actually paid at the Company's office before the time of such advance.

Parties subscribing will remit the par value of the bonds and the accrued interest in currency at the rate of six per cent. per annum, from the date on which the last coupon was paid. Subscriptions will be received in Waynesburg, Pa., BY THE FIRST NATIONAL BANK. In New York AT THE COMPANY'S OFFICE, 20 Nassau St; and by JOHN J. CISCO & SON, Bankers, 59 Wall St. And by the Company's Advertising Agents throughout the United States.

Remittences should be had in drafts or other funds par in New York, and the Bonds will be sent free of charge by return express. Parties subscribing through local agents, will look to them for their safe delivery.

A PAMPHLET AND MAP for 1868 has just been published by the Company, giving fuller information than is possible in an advertisement, respecting the progress of the work, the resources of the country traversed by the Road, the means for construction, and the value of the bonds, which will be sent free on application at at the Company's offices or to any of the advertised agents.

JOHN J. CISCO, Treasurer, New York.
ap 29,'68-3m

Sewing Machines.

THE WORLD RENOWNED

SINGER

SEWING MACHINE.

OUR NEW FAMILY MACHINE,

Has been over two years in preparation, and which has been brought to perfection regardless of time, labor or expense, and is now confidently presented to the public as incomparably the best Sewing Machine in existence.

The Machine in question is simple, compact, durable and beautiful. It is quiet, light running and capable of performing a range and variety of work never before attempted upon a single Machine—using either Silk, Twist, Linen or Cotton Thread, and sewing with equal facility the very finest and coarsest materials, and anything between the two extremes, in the most beautiful and substantial manner. Its attachments for Hemming, Braiding, Cording, Tucking, Quilting, Felling, Trimming, Binding, et